

## Social Conditions, Improvement of -1925.

See Also: Agriculture - Improvement of  
Common Schools, Improvement of  
Health.

Jeanes Foundation

Juvenile Delinquency

Race Problem - United States.

Race Relation - Improvement of

(a) Examples of Co-operation  
Meetings, Conferences, etc.,

Segregation.

## Negroes JOIN MOVE For Better Homes

A call meeting of the Birmingham Civic and Commerce Association, an organization composed of leading negro professional and business men, has been called for Thursday, March 12, by P. D. Davis, president, to discuss plans outlined by the better home committee to build a model home. This will follow up the movement launched at a meeting Thursday in the rooms of the club in the negro Masonic temple, in the interest of "Own Your Home" movement. Mrs. Hunter Armstrong, wife of the register in chancery of Jefferson county, was the principal speaker, discussing the necessity for better homes and better home surroundings in many sections of Birmingham. The association unanimously endorsed plans suggested by Mrs. Armstrong and went on record to give aid and support to the better home movement in every way possible. President Davis expressed the club's appreciation for Mrs. Armstrong's talk, and asked her to address the called meeting next Thursday, which invitation she accepted.

All the colored civic, fraternal and religious organizations will be invited to the meeting next Thursday noon.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CHEST ANALYZED

Five Persons Give \$1,000 or Over; Over 2,000 Donate Under \$5

The executive board of the Community Chest met in the chamber of commerce Friday evening, and received a report on the analysis of subscriptions and a report from the secretary, T. J. McCarty, advising before the report of the budget committee was completed, to meet again Monday afternoon. The adjournment was caused by the meeting going over the appointed hour for its conclusion. Those present were General Chairman Fred J. Cramton, John W. Durr, Sidney Gassenheimer, General R. F. Ligon, Ray Rushton, Robert Teague, W. A. Bellingrath, Miss Kate Uhlfelder, Leopold Strauss and Hugh Foster.

Miss Virginia Handley, head of the child welfare department of the state, appeared to ask consideration in the Community Chest budget for the Montgomery county children turned over to the welfare department from the juvenile court. No action was taken.

except to state that the board endorsed the work the department is doing. Resolutions of thanks were passed to Chairman F. J. Cramton, Mrs. W. A. Bellingrath, of the woman's division and Fitzgerald Salter, the newspapers of Montgomery, and "Spang," the cartoonist of The Advertiser, for their work during the campaign.

The classification of subscribers to the chest was reported as follows:

| Classification   | No. Subscribers | Total       |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| \$1,000 and over | 5               | \$10,405.00 |
| 750 to \$999     | 7               | 5,750.00    |
| 500 to 749       | 12              | 6,244.40    |
| 250 to 499       | 34              | 9,928.38    |
| 100 to 249       | 155             | 20,336.79   |
| 50 to 99         | 226             | 12,879.52   |
| 25 to 49         | 330             | 9,196.06    |
| 5 to 24          | 2,291           | 18,618.90   |
| Under \$5.00     | 2,085           | 4,093.77    |

Total ..... 5145 ..... \$97,872.82

Total colored pledges, not complete ..... \$ 4,000.00

Total ..... \$101,872.82

BIRMINGHAM MODEL HOME  
To Set Goal for Negroes

The Birmingham Civic and Commercial Association, an organization of Negro men and women who are working for better homes for Negroes in Birmingham, Ala., met to make final arrangements for the building of a model five-room house, which will be furnished and open to the Negroes of the city as an exhibit and model for them to work toward in their own home life, says "The Christian Science Monitor."

The better homes committee is headed by Mrs. Hunter Armstrong and is working under the direction of the organization. P. D. Davis, chairman, announced that a site had been obtained and building operations would begin soon.

## CO-OPERATION BEARS FRUIT IN MOBILE

## COLORED PEOPLE GET PLAYGROUND, DAY NURSERY AND IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

Mobile, Ala., April 20.—A playground for the colored children of this city was dedicated on April 19 in the presence of two thousand people. The city commissioner of parks and playgrounds delivered the principal address. The enterprise was promoted by the local terracial committee, headed by F. G. Rickaby and Dr. E. T.

Boisaw, the white and colored chairman, respectively.

Through a member of the committee, the Harmon Foundation was asked for a donation to the project and a grant of \$2,000 was made by the Foundation, conditioned on the raising of \$1,000 locally for equipment and the assurance of an annual appropriation of \$300 a year for maintenance. The committee started out to raise these amounts by subscription, but the city authorities being apprised of the plan, they agreed to make the 1,000 appropriation available for the playground is well located near a big public school, and will probably be finished later to the dimensions of a park.

## NEGROES RALLY IN HOME DRIVE

## Committees Named To Push Move For Better Homes

Further impetus was given the "Better Homes" movement at a joint meeting Thursday of the Birmingham Civic and Commercial association, an organization composed of leading negro business and professional men, and the Federation of Colored Women's clubs of Birmingham.

The negro branch of the better homes movement is working under the direction of the general better homes committee, of which Mrs. Hunter Armstrong is chairman, and is following out the plans, as far as possible, of the general committee.

P. D. Davis presided over the meeting Thursday and outlined the general plans of the committee and stated that the joint meeting was called for the purpose of furthering the government and the appointment of a number of committees to carry out the plans.

He said that a site had been secured for the building of a model five-room home, on the lines suggested by the general committee and that, as soon as the necessary details were arranged, building operations would be commenced. A number of enthusiastic talks were made by members of both organizations and the following committees were elected to carry out the plan of campaign.

P. D. Davis, general chairman; Mrs. A. M. Brown, vice-chairman; Ralph

Harper, secretary; Rev. O. L. Fisher, Mrs. R. M. Neely, Rev. W. H. Hunt, Rev. H. N. Newsome, J. P. Herbert, Rev. P. M. Walls, W. L. Lauderdale, Rev. W. L. Boyd, Rev. E. C. Lawrence, Rev. T. B. Orville, Rev. M. F. Washington, publicity; Mrs. E. R. Johnson, chairman, program; Mrs. J. F. Robertson, vice-chairman; Juliet Bradford, Mrs. F. C. Blevins, H. L. Conley, Mrs. W. B. Driver, Mrs. V. L. Burnett, Willa May Davis, Vivian Bell, Ruby Glenn, home demonstration; W. A. Rayfield, chairman; M. L. Wilkerson, vice-chairman; N. B. Smith, Mrs. D. V. Bradford, Mrs. C. W. Watson, J. H. Anderson, Calvin Cary, equipment; Mrs. L. U. Goin, Mrs. Bob Reed, Mrs. B. H. Holman, Mrs. J. T. Harrison, Mrs. W. A. Rayfield, reception; Mrs. L. S. Gaillard.

## THE NEED OF A SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION

In a large city like Birmingham where a considerable number of different races make up the population, it is important to have direct contact with the people through an agency representing the city's welfare. It won't be done through any political organization. It should not be left entirely to the churches, lodges or social clubs. These institutions, however, could aid greatly in promoting an organization such as would relieve us of much of the embarrassment we face every day.

Birmingham is in need of a social service movement—not for the white race—nor for the Negro race—but for the people of Birmingham, made up of men and women of intelligence and experience, and those with Christian influence.

We have too much open and defiant crime in this community, and a great deal of it is shrouded in mystery and doubtful motives. Such atrocities lower our standing as citizens and create an unwholesome atmosphere.

The murder record of Birmingham may not be larger than that of other cities its size in the South or other sections of our country, but this is no compliment and no reason why it should not be smaller. In fact, the criminal record of our city is too large and the kind of crime committed is alarming. It is common to read of murders of various sorts in Birmingham.

A social service organization, properly directed, would be privileged to visit various sections of the city and confer and counsel with the people; it would be in position to make recommendations that would in time clean up or clean out an element of criminals that will never be located by law officers. In fact, they would be armed with liberties that officers do not have; they would carry on as missionaries and social welfare workers. This would bring them into ready contact with all the people and get a response that could not be had through any other source.

Every citizen of Birmingham must feel disturbed over some of the things that are happening in our city with respect to crime, and any movement that seeks to set at rest this wave should be encouraged. We believe that a social service organization can do it. If there are better plans, of course, we subscribe to them. None of us know when we may be caught and murdered by the gangs of thugs and robbers, and as long as they feel that they can get away with their devilment the thing will continue and their tribe will increase.

This is our responsibility; it rests upon the shoulders of the worthy people. These are our burdens; they are our people; we need to invest more in a social service way and less in fun and frolic. And this is not to deny the social comforts of anyone, but if we would be secure, more attention must be given to the wayward, ignorant and murderous class. These people need guidance; they need teaching; they must be encouraged to do right. Abusing them simply engenders hatred and encourages crime. The tender voice and the charitable hand is the cure for our ills. The State has set idle and allowed millions of people to grow up in ignorance and superstition, and as they grew into manhood and womanhood they developed a most depraved, foul and brutal attitude. They lack training; they are ignorant and have had poor contact—they are criminals and will not be saved by courts of justice or through police power; they must be guided by social service movements.

backed up by Christian influences.

It may be argued to good effect that a social service organization in Birmingham of the proper kind would be an expensive movement to operate. Grant that it would, and we state here that the kind of organization we have in mind should be directed by at least two especially trained persons in social welfare activities, and the others should be men and women of broad experience, whose position with the community and state is well known. But back to the cost, whatever it be, it could not be as expensive as the crime wave. If it cost us twenty-five thousand dollars a year and we were able to save one worthy life and place wholesome influences in wicked and un-Christian communities it would be worth a hundred times this amount. There are Christian hearted men and women who would subscribe to a cause of this kind and who would feel honored to aid in the elimination of the gruesome crimes and ill-passions confronting us in our growing and prosperous city.

That the men and women can be found is no question. There are experienced men of both races in the great city of Birmingham who would gladly co-operate in fostering a movement to aid in a better government, a better city, and a community with the necessary safeguards and protection.

Asid from guaranteeing better protection and better citizenship for the Birmingham people generally, the idea of a social service organization doing its work according to the social service plan, would stimulate an outside consideration that would increase our numbers and make stronger our population. It would encourage a better citizenry because it would educate along the line of a better home life and a happier place to live.

### COLORED DAY NURSERY FOR MOBILE AT LAST

The new Colored Day Nursery at 552 St. Francis Street was thrown open to the public on Monday, March 16th. This is the result of the efforts of a large group of thoughtful members of the Negro Race working together for the past three months. This Day Nursery is being opened and operated by the Mobile League of Colored Welfare Workers. They have secured the services of Mrs. Irene Brown a well-known trained nurse, who will devote her entire time to the care of the children who are left at the NURSERY. *Mobile Forum*

It will be a great blessing that, Colored mothers who must go out to labor all day, can carry their children to the Day Nursery, and leave them there and know that they are and well cared for, and then at night the mothers can go by the Day Nursery and carry their children home, safe and sound. It is so much better than leaving the children locked up in the house all day. And it is a relief to the neighbors, that they do not have to keep other peoples children any longer for the parents to go out and work. It is so easy now to leave them at the Day Nursery. *3-27-23*

The location is central and right on the car line, therefore it is quite convenient for our people from all parts of the city. It is really convenient for people when they are going shopping to leave their children at the Day Nursery. This is not a school or reform home for bad children, it is a place to leave your children in good hands, while you are elsewhere.

Everybody in Mobile is urged to come and visit and inspect the building and get acquainted with the work at 552 Saint Francis Street.

Mrs. H. Roger Williams is the Chairman of the League, Miss Victoria Barlow, Vice-Chairman, Miss Oneida Anderson the Secretary and Mrs. Sadie Beck Jenkins the Treasurer.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEWS

JUN 7 - 1925

### NORTHERN NEGROES NEED HELP

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

According to some Northern and Southern newspapers' way of thinking some of our multimillionaire philanthropists who have lately contributed with great liberality to the cause of educating the negro in the South would have better served humanity by endeavoring to alleviate the distressing conditions in which large numbers of the race are compelled to live in the North.

This statement, especially from The Philadelphia Tribune and The Philadelphia Record, goes to show the so-called negro problem of the South is having its unpleasant effects in the North.

The suggestions of these newspapers, according to my mind, is a step in the right direction, because thousands of our people in the Northern states, on account of congested conditions and a great lay-off in employment, has caused untold suffering among them. And the majority of those who migrated from the South to the North are living far beneath that which they were accustomed to in the South.

The following is an editorial from The News-Star, Monroe, La.:

After reading articles in The Philadelphia Tribune on "Negro Housing Conditions" in that city, The Philadelphia Record concludes that "some of our multimillionaire philanthropists who have lately contributed with great liberality to the cause of educating the negro in the South would have better served humanity by endeavoring to alleviate the distressing conditions under which large numbers of the race are compelled to live in the North."

In the opinion of The Record, a level-headed farmer "would hardly attempt to raise pigs under conditions parallel to those under which many negro infants are being raised—until disease snatches them—in this community." And referring to the "incredible overcrowding of the negro population in insanitary, disease-breeding quarters," the same newspaper says: "It is not surprising that the enforced promiscuous mingling of the sexes, the joint use of single habitations by several large families, the downright indecency of the circumstances under which financial necessity compels these people to live, undermine their health and morality, contribute to the spread of epidemics and jeopardize the general welfare."

Surely such a picture of conditions in the North is worth the attention and grave consideration of the philanthropists so deeply interested in the education of the negro in the South. Possibly they, like many of their neighbors, are too ready to assume that the black man, once he is on Northern soil, is sure of all he needs, and that he is a proper subject for charity only when he is located in the South.

REV. W. H. HUNT.

# NEGRO INSTITUTIONS GRATEFUL TO CHEST

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., NEWS

Friends Loud In Acclaim Of Aid That Has  
NOV 22 1925 Been Rendered

White friends of negro institutions and the good done through them with the aid of the Birmingham Community Chest as well as those in charge of these institutions are loud in their praise of what the aid of the chest means to these agencies, which are a small part of the 38 agencies through which the chest functions.

Mrs. C. P. Orr, trustee and for years a faithful friend of the Carrie Tuggle Institute as well as the colored blind, in a statement issued Saturday says:

"Having heard many opinions, which differ widely, about work among negroes I have yet to hear of any person who did not approve of training which would enable them to earn a living. Such is the work of the Carrie Tuggle orphanage. The older girls make their own clothes and the clothes of the smaller children; they cook, mend, iron and clean. The boys make the garden, clean and help with repairs and small carpenter jobs.

"The colored blind men are learning trades. The women sew, knit, make quilts and artificial flowers and stitch brooms. The Community Chest feeds, clothes and lodges them, and pays also for the materials which are used in teaching them. Nobody, however, prejudiced against the race, wants a kind negro to starve. The generosity of the public when they beg on the street makes that certain.

"None will starve, none will suffer for shelter and all will have the opportunity to become wholly, or in part, self-supporting while the Community Chest continues to function as it has done for two years, and it has not yet come to its full stature."

### Another Phase Of Work

Mrs. Mary B. Russell, president of the board of city missions of the Birmingham district, in speaking of the work done by the Bethlehem House, says:

"The Bethlehem House, or a community house for colored people, located at 2700 Fourth Avenue (D) South, is an institution controlled and sponsored through the supervision of the Methodist board of city missions. It was organized and opened in 1922, beginning with a day nursery and a mothers' club.

"Although there were many good people interested in this branch of the work, the funds available were not sufficient to care for the normal maintenance and further the expansion, so in 1924 the financial support given by our splendid Community Chest board served to supplement our inadequate treasury, thus carrying on a work that has changed a very undesirable settlement into a community of The Bethlehem House."

"This home functions so as to permit the colored mothers to leave their children in safety while at work;

while there the children are given the proper diet, proper moral training, rest, and health training. Classes are also held for the mothers, the boys and girls, thus promoting a better colored citizenship of Birmingham.

"The supervisory board of this institution is thoroughly cognizant of the timely aid extended by Birmingham's Community Chest, and the result of the contributions of 'Those Who Care' has been most clearly demonstrated through this and the many other participating agencies during the past year, which support is gratefully acknowledged."

### Good Work Reflected

Carrie T. Lomax, in charge of the Bethlehem day nursery at 2700 Fourth Avenue (D), South, answers the question, "What the Community Chest means to the Bethlehem house and day nursery," in the following letter to the officers of the chest:

"The Community Chest is making possible the existence of the Bethlehem house and day nursery.

"Here many needy ones are being aided—fathers, mothers and especially the children. Parents are helped to find work; the children are brought here in the morning to be sheltered, fed, warmed and cared for during the day, bringing about comfort, health and happiness.

"The children are proud to show in their own way their gratitude for the many nice things by moving promptly to perform any duty asked of them, with the aim of doing their best, as healthy children will do. Bright eyes and cheerful faces show signs of happiness as they go with merry voices singing.

"Fathers and mothers who are connected with the Bethlehem house are grateful to the Community Chest for this helpful change in conditions. With it better service is secured.

"Through this wonderful work the children here are being taught cleanliness, truthfulness, obedience, gratitude, to observe the Golden Rule, and above all, reverence for our heavenly Father. This training is carried into the homes and it has a telling effect.

"Every day the Bethlehem house reflects the good work of the Community Chest, and the entire community is gradually being changed to a more desirable place to live."

Mrs. J. R. White, missionary, has the following to say:

HARTFORD CONN. COURANT  
FEBRUARY 5, 1925

# WIGRATING NEGROES PROBLEM, SAYS GOLD

So Many Women Coming  
North Industry Must Ab-  
sorb Them, He Avers.

## ADDRESSES STATE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

Mrs. Potter Re-elected Pres-  
ident At 17th Annual  
Meeting.

Negro women are migrating rapidly into the North and no solution is in sight for their absorption into society, declared Guy D. Gold, executive secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Hartford, at the seventeenth annual meeting of the Consumers' League of Connecticut, held yesterday afternoon at the Y. W. C. A.

It is obvious that negro women, since their presence is increasing in numbers daily, must be considered for positions in industry. Mr. Gold said, All cannot find employment in homes as maids, so the factories remain, and the various women's organizations standing for women's rights must undertake the negro people's problems, he declared. The question is, said Mr. Gold, whether the negro women will support women's bills for equality and justice to the sex. And if they will, their presence will be less a vexing matter and more a means of strength for the women's cause.

### "Likely Do Wrong Thing."

Hartford he said, is in no position to give domestic equality. A limited number could be absorbed, but nobody knows how all are to be placed. "Most likely," Mr. Gold remarked, "We'll do the wrong thing about the colored folk, just as we did with the foreign women."

Professor Wesley A. Sturges of Yale University, speaking on "A General Treatment of the Position of Labor," pointed out the difficulty workers faced in co-operating with the employers to better their own conditions. He advocated having labor adopt an advertising campaign educating the community to their problems and needs, awakening the employers to a sensible and unbiased view of their situation.

Mrs. Rockwell Harmon Potter of Hartford was re-elected president of the Consumers' League. Professor H.

W. Farnam of New Haven, first vice-president; Miss Annie E. Trumbull of Hartford, second vice-president; Mrs. S. H. Williams of Glastonbury, recording secretary; Mrs. Mary M. Hooker of Hartford, treasurer; Arthur P. Day, of Hartford, assistant treasurer; William H. Putnam of Hartford, auditor; and Miss Mary C. Welles of Hartford, general secretary.

New directors elected were Miss Elizabeth M. Sly of Ely Court, Greenwich; Mrs. Henry Townshend of New Haven, Mrs. Hattie M. Newton of Hartford, Mrs. Carlton Allen of Hartford, Mrs. William C. Cheney of South Manchester and B. L. Hatch of New Haven.

Reports on the 50-hour bill and the town school committee bill were made. The Consumers' League was invited to attend an industrial meeting of the Hartford League of Women Voters Wednesday noon, February 11, at the Y. W. C. A.

### Directors Re-Elected.

The following directors were re-elected: William O. Ladd of Middletown; Mrs. Jerome Mayer of Hartford; Mrs. A. B. Meredith of West Hartford; Mrs. E. V. Mitchell of Hartford, Mrs. Charles E. H. Philips of Stamford, Robert E. Pyne of Hartford, Miss Elizabeth S. Rogers of New Britain, Mrs. Howard B. Tuttle of Naugatuck, and Mrs. Paul P. Wilcox of Durham.

The treasurer's report showed a substantial increase in the amount of subscriptions every year. In 1923 it was \$3,312; in 1924 it was \$3,470. The report for the year ended December 31, 1924, showed a balance in the treasury of \$4,160.16.

## DECLARES COLORED TENANTS GOUGED

### Pastor Tells Senator Ball of 25 to 75 Per Cent Rent Raises.

Complaining that the rents paid by the colored population in Washington have been raised in many instances from 25 per cent to 75 per cent and of other improper rent conditions burden some of the colored citizens, Rev. J. Milton Waldron, pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Institutional Church and president of the Alley Improvement Association, has directed a letter to Senator Ball informing him of these conditions.

Rev. Mr. Waldron, who appeared on the side of the tenants at a recent hearing, testified in regard to the rent conditions in the alleys. In his letter to the Senator he states that he does not want the impression felt that rental conditions are bad only in the alleys.

His letter states that he has a congregation of approximately 1,600 and that he has received from his people many complaints of increases in rents ranging from 25 per cent to 75 per cent, with the alternative of moving out. Rev. Mr. Waldron states that he refrains from mentioning names because the tenants fear that publication will militate against them.

This fear Rev. Waldron declares is the reason why there has been no vigorous protest from the colored people.

#### Points to Restrictions.

He points out that his people are restricted to certain sections of the city and to inferior houses, for which a charge of 10 to 25 per cent more is charged than to white people occupying similar houses.

During the last two or three months many complaints have been received of the increase in room rents, which increases are brought about by the increase in rent paid by the owner of the house, he says.

The letter states that conditions were always oppressive on the colored people before the Rent Commission, and that even during the functioning of the Rent Commission the colored people suffered more than other classes.

Rev. Waldron tells Senator Ball that if the people of the District could make the law themselves conditions would be remedied, but until that time Congress should take action.

# HOWARD OPENS NEW LECTURE CLASS SERIES

## Social Service Workers to Benefit

Washington, D. C.—The school of public health of Howard university in its attempt to serve in the largest possible way, has inaugurated a course of lectures for social workers of Washington. The work to do this important bit of service has been stimulated by the earnest and frequent requests of this local group of workers.

This is but the beginning of a larger program which the school of public health and hygiene contemplates projecting. A department of social service leading to a considerable degree was originally planned in the comprehensive plans of the school. Unquestionably there is a need for training efficient social workers along broad lines which combine humanitarian with scientific principles, and this is the aim of Howard university.

### PROMINENT EDUCATORS ON LECTURE SCHEDULE

Among the lecturers are the following: Dr. A. B. Jackson, director of the school of public health and hygiene; Prof. A. S. Beckham, professor of psychology; Dr. Benjamin Karpman, professor of psychiatry; Dr. Mary Fitch, professor of home economics; Dean Kelly Miller, dean of the junior college; Prof. Jones, professor of sociology, and Miss Emily Dinwiddie.

Prof. Charles H. Wesley, head of the department of history, was requested by the teachers of the District of Columbia in the 10th and 13th divisions to conduct a round table at the annual teachers' institute held Jan. 30. The subject for discussion was "Negro History in the Public School Curriculum."

### SECOND YEAR TO CONDUCT INSTITUTE

This is the second appointment in successive years of Prof. Wesley as institute lecturer. Strenuous efforts are being made by the local teachers to have the study of Negro history formally introduced into the school curriculum, preferably through specific courses, and if this should prove impracticable, then by equipping the teachers so that collateral study may be conducted in this subject. The study of our contributions

to civilization has been regarded as a valuable aid in the creation of interracial understanding and good will, and the suggestion has been made that it would be a worth while effort to have such study as a part of the work in history in the schools for both races.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, through the commission on race relations, has also requested the co-operation of Prof. Wesley in the preparation and collection of facts from history which may be presented to boards of education in northern cities. The purpose is to create a sentiment which will lead to a better text-book treatment of our historical characters particularly in America, and ultimately to a fuller appreciation of our contributions in the making of America.

## RACE RELATIONS DAY VISITING IS URGED

Preston News Service  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—A suggestion that White and Negro congregations send visitors to one another on February 28, the third annual race relations Sunday, was made at a meeting last Thursday night by the race relations commission of the Federal Council of Churches.

In some cases, the commission said, exchange of visits were made last February 28. In Chicago six white pastors exchanged pulpits with Negro ministers.

Interracial meetings also are planned for the day in several communities.

# COLORED SOCIAL WORKER FINDS HOUSING CONDITIONS POOR FOR THE NEGROES OF WASHINGTON

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, of Philadelphia, director of the survey recently made by the state department of public welfare of conditions among the colored people of the state, and Mrs. Maude B. Coleman, of Harrisburg, state field representative of the department were the principal speakers at a meeting held last night in the public meeting room of the court house. The meeting was under the auspices of the welfare department of the Federation of Colored Women's clubs of Washington and was for the purpose of hearing of the results of the survey as it related to Washington.

Mrs. T. B. Banks presided and introduced the speakers. Rev. R. H. Rucker, pastor of the Nazareth Baptist church, told of the deplorable housing conditions of the local colored population as revealed by the recent survey made by pastors of the colored churches here. He gave many interesting details as regards houses, rents and other matters that have to do with the welfare of the race here.

Mrs. Coleman discussed the findings of the state survey as they apply locally. The survey was recently completed by a commission appointed by Governor Pinchot. It showed that the colored population of Washington was approximately 2,500. Housing conditions are poor; many of them are unsanitary and the rents are exorbitant for the kind of houses furnished. Seventy-five per cent of the colored dances were declared to be bad morally.

It showed that many of the colored people owned their own homes and that the members of the race were engaged in 13 useful businesses and occupations. She made a plea for closer co-operation with the white race and urged the formation of an Inter-Racial council to supervise welfare work.

Dr. Washington, a Harvard graduate, is secretary of the Armstrong association of Philadelphia, and a noted social worker. At the request of Governor Pinchot he directed the survey in this state the results of which will be published when completed.

Dr. Washington said that there were 91 cities and towns in Pennsylvania with a population of 1,000 or more. This population is largely segregated mostly in the four counties contiguous to Pittsburg and in the four counties near to Philadelphia.

Seventy-one per cent of the Negro population of the state, he said, resides in these eight counties. He asserted that it should be more widely diffused.

The problems of housing, health and morality were then discussed, the speaker showing how these affected the race and their effect also on others with whom they come in contact.

He criticized his race for not knowing the fruits of labor. Quoting statistics, he said there were 50,908 Negroes in the state engaged in labor. Twenty-five per cent of the labor in steel, one of the basic industries, is Negro. He urged that if they wished to advance they must be more than mere laborers; they must become producers. They must make an effort to become more efficient.

These are the phases of the problem of the Negro. There was the period of exploitation, the period of benevolence immediately following the Civil war, and now the period of opportunity. He showed what advances the race had made in recent years and declared that he was most optimistic as to the future. In closing, he urged that they organize with the friendly Whites for social betterment, pointing out that with restricted immigration the Negro was essential to American industry.

The exodus of the Negro from the South to the North, he said, would continue because he was needed to man northern industry. The packing industry in Chicago, the Pullman Car company and the Ford automobile plant were employing Negroes in increasing numbers, he said, asked for an equal opportunity to work with other races for fair labor conditions, for a chance to make good.

It showed that many of the colored people owned their own homes and that the members of the race were engaged in 13 useful businesses and occupations. She made a plea for closer co-operation with the white race and urged the formation of an Inter-Racial council to supervise welfare work.

Mrs. Ernest Waltz, chairman of the League of Women Voters, D. Glenn Moore and Attorney W. N. Butler also spoke briefly. Music by Baker Brothers' quartet. Mrs. Howard Ashton and daughter, Miss Marie Ashton, and Miss Bernice Joiner added interest and attractiveness to the program.

A committee consisting of Mrs. Ernest Waltz, Mrs. George M. Reed, D. Glenn Moore, W. N. Butler, Mrs. Fred Anderson and Mrs. T. B. Banks was named to consider the matter of organizing an Inter-Racial council for Washington.

# JACKSONVILLE NEGROES HELP CHEST DRIVE

## NEGROES TO HAVE NURSERY IN CITY

Institution Sponsored By  
Community Chest Through  
League

Tampa's first day nursery for negroes, sponsored by the Community Chest through the Tampa Urban League, has been opened and is now actively at work, it was learned yesterday from Blanche Beatty, executive secretary of the organization. The nursery, which has been named the Helping Hand Day Nursery and Kindergarten, is housed in a six-room cottage at 1506 Lamar Avenue. Friday of last week it was formally opened for inspection.

The institution was established to care for babies of mothers employed in domestic or business work, and is open daily from 7:15 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock at night. It was opened and is being operated under the minimum standard of the American Day Nursery Association.

### Modern Equipment

Plans for the nursery were made under the supervision of Miss Amy Prior Tapping, of the American Child Health Association, and is equipped with all modern apparatus; there is a sun parlor, porches, playground, built-in beds.

Virtually all of the furniture was donated by friends of the Urban League. Two meals are served each day for a cost of 75 cents a week.

Clara Davis, an experienced teacher and a kindergarten specialist, is a member of the full-time staff; as is also Samye Edwards, also a trained children's worker.

In addition to the nursery a health center will be maintained with a free dental and medical clinic. Already a dental chair has been given for the purpose and negro dentists of the city have worked out a plan to give their services in carrying on the work. Through an arrangement with the supervisor of nurses in the public schools, Mrs. Belle M. Wager, the clinic will co-operate with her organization. Madelyn Morton, a colored nurse, has been retained in the service.

### Indebtedness Paid

On Monday night, a business woman's popularity contest was staged and a fund of \$700 raised as a result. This amount is sufficient to pay all of the nursery's indebtedness. An appropriation of \$1,600 has been made for its maintenance, but this amount will be supplemented during the year by benefit social gatherings.

Three organizations affiliated with the Urban League are assisting in the work. The Booker Washington branch of the Tampa Chapter of the Red Cross is aiding with the health work; the Busy Merry-makers' Club is sponsoring the nursery, and the Ladies' Needlecraft Club has furnished the office equipment.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 13 (ANP) The result of a two year editorial campaign for better race relations and for more consideration of Negroes in civil affairs on the part of the Florida Sentinel, the only race publication in this city is shown in the great activity and interest of whites and colored in better race relations. The practical result is the participation of Negroes in the Community Chest this year to the extent of \$20,000—\$5,000 of which will be contributed by whites. Last year Negroes did not have a share in the Community Chest, but this year through the fight of the Sentinel and the activity of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League, headed by Charles H. Fearing and others, Negroes will participate.

A vigorous campaign is being waged here this week to raise \$15,000 which the colored people must contribute. *4-17-25*

MIAMI FLA HERALD

MARCH 24, 1925

## DOUGLAS HEADS CAMPAIGN BODY FOR CHEST DRIVE

The campaign executive committee for the coming Community Chest drive was completed at a meeting at Burdine's roof at noon yesterday. The committee immediately started a study of the budgets of the participating agencies to determine the 1925 quota which probably will be announced in a few days.

Last year's quota was \$120,000, and was oversubscribed \$16,000 for a total of \$136,000. The 1925 quota will be larger, probably in the neighborhood of \$150,000, it is believed, through the addition of three participating agencies.

### SEEKING A SLOGAN

The executive campaign committee is headed by E. B. Douglas, and is composed of R. B. Burdine, Isidor Cohen, the Rev. Robert N. Ward, J. E. Junkin, Sr., Marcus Milam, John B. Orr, George K. Palmer, Thomas J. Pancoast, C. H. Reeder, F. B. Stoneman, Mrs. Lon Worth Crow, Mrs. Mamie Terrell, R. M. Price, J. K. Dorn, the Rev. R. T. Phillips, C. A. Mills, the Rev. A. E. King and J.

A. Quinn.

The next meeting of the executive committee will be held Thursday to select a slogan for the drive. Several dozen slogans have been sent in to headquarters in the Central school building. Prizes have been offered for the slogan adopted.

Walter Edmunds of the American City Bureau of Chicago, who so successfully directed the 1924 campaign will be in charge of the coming drive. It will start April 13 and continue for one week. He will be assisted by Alex Anderson, who is already on the job preparing data and sub-committee lists.

### THREE NEW AGENCIES

Three new participating agencies have been added to the 12 original agencies of the chest. They are, the Children's Home Society of Florida (local board), the Welfare Federation and Work Among the Negroes. Other agencies whose budgets have been submitted and are being considered are: Allied Citizenship Training, Boy Scouts, Child's Welfare, Herald Milk Fund, Humane Society, Jewish Relief, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Women's Relief and Day Nursery, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A. and Travelers' Aid.

The prospect committee is composed of C. A. Mills, M. A. Milam, E. B. Douglas, W. W. Culbertson, Marshall Price, R. B. Burdine, J. N. Lummus, Jr., Arthur Patton and Ben Sheppard. The publicity committee is composed of C. B. Sala, G. H. Russell, John Martin, D. J. Hefernan, H. C. Kleiber, Dr. A. F. Kasper, J. A. Gutton, J. E. Junkin, Sr., and Charles Cushman. The finance committee is composed of Marshall Price and E. B. Douglas.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN  
MARCH 15, 1925

# BY THE SPECTATOR: The Travelers' Aid Society

**T**HE other day in Washington a negro woman wandered aimlessly about Union Station. Thousands of girls in the very nick of time and delivers them to their homes. The turning point in many useful lives dates from the moment when a representative from the Travelers' Aid Society came upon the scene. If a young woman decides when she enters the country that she will not marry as she had planned, the society is responsible for her safety.

There is an organization with branches throughout the country known as the Travelers' Aid Society. A representative of this organization noticed the woman wandering about and asked her if she needed any help. She said she did, as she had "got to take dese here chillen to Floridy avenue."

"What number on Florida Avenue do you wish to go to?" she was asked. In Canada and Europe there are 566 more organizations extending a helping hand.

"Tse gwine to my sister's house, and I don't reckon she got no number; leastwise, she didn't have none when she left Norf Carlina. They jest called her Liza; that's her regular name." If you know of any unprotected person traveling alone, if you know anyone who is sick and has to travel, if your child suddenly disappears from home, if an old person wanders off, you can call on the nearest station of the Travelers' Aid Society and get practical help.

It took the combined efforts of the police department and the gas company to get her finally located. At last she found her people and it was a joyous reunion for the people from Norf Carlina. Thousands of travelers lose their tickets and money and some are physically disabled.

This sort of thing is being done all over the country. The Travelers' Aid Society is an un-denominational effort to help all people anywhere, especially travelers. The agents of the Travelers' Aid Society meet all trains and protect all sorts of travelers.

Its slogan is that any human being is the object of help. It especially looks out for women and children. It is a simple and practical agency in keeping the home intact, and saves many a girl or boy at a crucial point in their career.

Nearly seventy thousand girls in the United States disappear every year. The number would be larger except for the Travelers' Aid Society, which intercepts

The society has two objects of service: FIRST, to protect young women who come to the United States alone; and, SECOND, to safeguard the communities to which they go so they do not become a burden. It does this work for the immigrant and is a great aid to the immigration of officials.

The society makes arrangements for temporary care in the port city; for transportation, if the destination is inland; for any change of trains that may be necessary en route, and for the reception of the traveler at the destination.

If a young woman is to be married some agent of the society at

General.

*Business World*  
NEW YORK CITY  
OCTOBER, 1925

## National Urban League A Powerful Aid To Negro's Progress

Exact information regarding the position of the negro in industry and his relation to organized labor will soon be available, thanks to the efforts of the National Urban League, 127 East 23rd Street, which is at present making a survey of the economic status of our colored citizens.

Just what is the contribution of the negroes, who comprise one-tenth of the population of this country, to the national wealth of America? What influence do they exert on the conditions of the labor market? What is the extent of their participation in the organized labor movement? The answer to these and kindred questions should be clear in the minds of those who are charged with the responsibility of moulding public opinion on the negro question.

The extensive inquiry of the National Urban League, when completed, will be of great help in righting the views of many of us on an important problem of American economic life. The survey of the League received has the unqualified endorsement of prominent leaders throughout the country who also have pledged their financial support of its work. Many business men are sending their contributions to the National Urban League to insure the completion of its nation-wide survey. Many others upon reading this, it is hoped, will be moved to do likewise, for upon the findings of the survey there is bound to be based a new and more intelligent attitude on the part of both employers of labor and organized labor toward the negro worker as the white man's co-partner in the serious business of advancing American economic progress and prosperity.

# CUMMINS BILL INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

Measure Provides For Five  
Members, Three Colored  
To Be Named by Pres.

PROBLEM TO BE STUDIED

Body Would Formulate Pol-  
icy Of Racial Understand-  
ing For Nation

Washington, D. C., Jan.  
19.—Senator Albert B. Cum-  
mins, Republican of Iowa,  
has introduced a bill to cre-  
ate a Negro industrial com-  
mission. It was referred to  
the Senate Committee on the  
Judiciary.

## Nonpartisan

The Cummins bill is identical with  
the Foster bill, which has been fav-  
orably reported by the House Judi-  
ciary Committee and is now pend-  
ing on the House calendar.

It provides for a commission of  
five members to be appointed by the  
President of the United States. At  
least three of them shall be colored.  
They shall hold office for four years  
unless removed for cause. It is ex-  
pressly stated that their position  
shall in no way be political and that  
they shall be nonpartisan.

The President is empowered to fix  
their salaries, but it is provided that  
the salary of each member shall not  
exceed \$5,000 a year, except in the  
case of the chairman, whose salary  
shall not exceed \$7,000 a year. The  
chairman is to be designated by the  
President of the United States.

## Appoint Clerks

The commission is authorized to  
appoint such necessary clerks,  
agents, investigators, attorneys and  
assistants as may be necessary for  
the performance of their duties or  
such work as may be assigned to the  
commission by the President of any  
of the Government departments  
touching any problem or matter af-  
fecting the Negro. Salaries of such

appointees shall be fixed by the com-  
mission.

## Duties

The Secretary of the Treasury  
would be authorized to furnish the  
commission with suitable quarters in  
Washington.

The duties of this commission  
would be to study the economic con-  
ditions of the Negro; to study labor  
problems in which the Negro is in-  
terested; to stimulate and encourage  
thrift and industry among the Ne-  
groes of this country; to promote  
the general welfare of the Negro in  
industrial pursuits; to give aid, and  
to encourage the general uplift of  
the Negro; to work out plans for  
the solution of the different prob-  
lems confronting the race in the  
United States; to consider all ques-  
tions pertaining to the Negro that  
may be referred to it by any Gov-  
ernment department, and report the  
proper solution of any and all prob-  
lems that may be presented to it by  
any United States officer, the gov-  
ernor or attorney general of any of  
the States, or labor department of  
any state; to investigate all labor  
questions that may be referred to it  
by any governor and to recommend  
what is necessary to regulate labor  
conditions for the best interest of  
the communities in which labor  
questions may arise; to recommend  
what may be necessary for labor sta-  
bility in the different states; to dis-  
courage Bolshevism wherever it  
may exist; to formulate a policy for  
mutual understanding and confi-  
dence between the races.

The commission would report to  
Congress thru the President all their  
acts and doings and to make such  
recommendations for the solution of  
any problem affecting the Negro that  
they may deem advisable.

The act provides an appropriation  
of \$200,000 for the first year, for the  
expenses of the commission. The  
Congress would make yearly appro-  
priations thereafter for the carrying  
out of the work of the commission.

# RACE COMMISSION DEMANDED

LET CONGRESS PASS FOSTER  
BILL WITHOUT FURTHER  
DELAY.

The Negro Industrial Commission  
Bill H. R. 3228 that is on the Union  
Calendar of the House of Representa-  
tives is one of the most important na-  
tional measures that's pending before  
Congress.

"All agree that some national body  
is needed to correlate and coordinate  
with a number of state interracial com-  
missions that are doing splendid work  
throughout the country. These vari-  
ous agencies are seriously handicapped  
in most instances for lack of funds,  
they are financed by public spirited

citizens who desire to promote racial  
understanding and friendly relation-  
ship in their respective communities."

This bill provided to formulate a  
policy for mutual understanding and  
confidence between the races, to study  
the economic conditions of the Negro,  
to promote the general welfare of the  
Negro industrial pursuits."

The Commission would be empow-  
ered to make investigations and sur-  
veys covering the entire gamut of in-  
terracial endeavors in the United  
States, to the end to strengthen the  
ties of amity and good will every-  
where.

A condition and not a theory under-  
lies our race question. President  
Coolidge in his address to the 68th  
Congress, the first session, recom-  
mended such legislation. At a public  
hearing before the House Judiciary  
Committee, April 10, 11, and May 7  
1924, educators, publicists and students  
of race problems testified that, such a  
commission should be authorized.

High patriotic motives have brought  
this question thus far with the hope  
it will spring into existence.

# INTER-RACIAL BODY OFFERS ESSAY PRIZES

The commission on inter-racial co-  
operation, with headquarters in this  
city, announces the offer of three  
prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 respec-  
tively, for the three best orations or  
essays on race relations, submitted by  
students in southern white colleges  
during the present school year. The  
only condition of entrance of any ora-  
tion or essay is that it shall have  
been delivered on some public col-  
lege occasion this year, or published  
in a college magazine.

Contestants are free to choose any  
phase of the general subject of race  
relations and to treat it as they see  
fit. The purpose of the contest is  
to encourage study and discussion of  
this subject among college students.

Letters announcing the offer are  
going out to presidents of all the col-  
leges in the thirteen southern states,  
including Oklahoma and Kentucky.  
For the information of interested  
students, the commission is getting  
out also a statement embodying full  
particulars as to the contest, with  
suggested topics and reading list.

# CHURCHES ASK JUSTICE FOR RACIAL HELP

Vigorous Stand Taken  
by Protestants

By R. B. ELEAZER

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 2.—The Chris-  
tianization of race relations was a  
major topic at the quadrennial meet-  
ing of the Federal Council of  
Churches, just concluded here. That  
subject shared with war alone the  
first place in the thought and dis-  
cussions of the council, which is com-  
posed of 400 representatives of 28 de-  
nominations having an aggregate  
membership of 20,000,000. Two en-  
tire sessions were given over wholly  
to the question of race relations,  
while incidentally the subject was  
constantly coming forward through-  
out the entire week of the meeting.

The council commission on the  
church and race relations, through its  
secretary, Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, point-  
ed out many favorable indications  
notably the decrease of 75 per cent in  
lynchings in the last two years. The  
campaign against this crime is to be  
pressed with unremitting vigor, said  
Dr. Haynes.

## Work Is Extended

The commission has assisted in  
setting up in 17 northern cities local  
interracial committees to work along  
the same lines as those organized in  
the South by the commission on in-  
terracial co-operation with which  
the Federal council body is affiliated.  
These 17 cities are Brooklyn, Buf-  
falo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland,  
Dayton, Gary, Hartford, Indianapolis,  
Kansas City, Minneapolis, Milwau-  
kee, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Toledo,  
Wichita and Youngstown.

"The most outstanding achieve-  
ment," concluded the report, "is the  
fact that the organized Protestant  
churches of America have assumed  
seriously and aggressively the task  
of marshaling the forces of con-  
science, intelligence and conviction  
to attack the hoary evils of this  
situation and to press Christian  
ideals of brotherhood upon public  
opinion and interracial contacts in  
America. There has been a tre-  
mendous response of approval from  
the public and there has come a new  
consciousness of power and reality  
of practical religion to the churches  
and church leaders themselves."

## Make Strong Appeals

A number of powerful appeals for  
the application of Christian prin-  
ciples to race relations were made  
from the platform, the chief speak-  
ers being Dr. M. Ashby Jones, chair-

man of the commission on interra-  
cial co-operation; Bishop R. F.  
Reese; President John Hope of  
Morehouse college; Bishop Geo. C.  
Clements and Dr. E. T. Johnson. The  
council adopted a vigorous paper on  
this subject setting forth its prin-  
ciples and outlining policies for the  
next four years. This will be given  
to the press at an early date.

Among the delegates attending the  
meeting were representatives of a  
number of Colored denominations  
having membership in the council,  
among these bodies being the North-  
ern Baptist convention, the C. M. E.,  
A. M. E. and A. M. E. Zion churches.

## THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.

### An Account of Efforts Made in the South to Bring About Better

#### Interracial Conditions.

By WILL W. ALEXANDER.

Director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Sixty years ago the people of the South took up the task of building a new civilization. The Civil War had destroyed the economic foundations upon which the former civilization had rested. The soil, the climate and the people were about all that remained. The human elements in the situation had been greatly changed. Former masters were no longer masters and those who had been slaves were now free men. Together they must build anew what had been swept away by war.

Sixty years is a short time in the life of a people. No social change can yield its full and complete results in so short a period. Yet this experience has thrown light upon the nation's most serious problem. There are roads that undoubtedly lead forward, and a growing number of Southern people are convinced that the way of real progress in adjustment of race problems has been found.

It must be remembered always that there is in reality no such thing as "the South." Instead there are many Souths. Geographical sections in the South differ from one another almost as much as each of these differ from other parts of the nation. In every Southern community differences of opinion, culture and outlook are to be found. However, among the most thoughtful men and women of the South the following convictions regarding race relations are widely held and steadily gaining ground:

1. Education has been and must continue the chief influence in the solution of this, as other social problems. The communities that surround negro schools have the lowest crime records of any negro communities. Scores of the best and oldest negro schools point proudly to the fact that none of their graduates have been convicted of crime. On the white side, those States that have led in education have also been the leaders in the overthrow of mob violence. Good schools and mobs never operate in the same community. So the Southern States are building schools for white and negro. Even in the most backward sections this is going on. It is admitted everywhere that the greatest Southern statesmen since 1865 have been educators. Working at the task from different angles they have been the real pioneers of the South that is slowly but surely working out the task left by slavery, the Civil War and reconstruction.

2. Force and education can never long work hand in hand at a human problem. A study of the crime record of the South for the past twenty-five years shows that resorts to force go along with other types of crime and that force, instead of improving conditions, makes them worse. Force always calls for more force and begets more crime. This conviction, more than anything else, is

the cause of the notable decrease in mob violence against negroes that has marked the last few years. This conviction is held and voiced by preachers, editors and leaders of thought everywhere throughout the South. All these agree in saying that the experience of the last sixty years has made it plain that force is worse than futile and has absolutely nothing to contribute to the solution of the so-called race question.

3. John J. Eagan, the South's most prophetic business man of the last generation, often said that underneath all race difficulties could be found economic causes. Sam Jones used to say "that fellow isn't mad about what he's mad about." This is up-to-date psychology. Group conduct, as well as individual action is often controlled by hidden causes unrecognized even by those affected by them. A casual study will show that crimes involving race have for the last twenty-five years been notably more frequent in those years when poor crops and low prices have brought economic depression to the cotton sections. The South is least conscious of race when economic conditions are most favorable.

4. Sixty years of experience has demonstrated to thoughtful men throughout the South the fact of community solidarity. No person of intelligence can now be found who believes that the negro community across the railroad tracks is another community from the white community alongside it. Persons make up both communities; in spite of the railroad tracks the community is one. The leaders of every health and welfare agency in the South recognize this; civic and commercial bodies now accept it. This is demonstrated by the action of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce in making better housing conditions for negroes part of its program.

5. Recently there has developed the well-founded conviction that cooperation is the method by which the racial groups here in America will achieve a better life and larger mutual appreciation. This is not solely the white man's burden. Negroes have much to contribute to the solution of the problem. They are already doing so and will continue. Racial situations in the South and elsewhere suffer wherever the communities lack either the will or the simple machinery needed to bring together thoughtful leaders of both races for the consideration of common interests. Dr. Booker T. Washington and the wisest white leaders of his generation recognized that whites and negroes were parts of one situation and that together they must find a way out.

Two recent developments indicate that this viewpoint is coming to wider and wider acceptance. The most successful agricultural and marketing projects now operating in the South include negro

farmers. These movements are recognizing that, in spite of race, white and negro farmers are "economic brothers." This is notably true of the tobacco growers' cooperatives.

For five years the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, composed of influential white and negro citizens, has worked systematically to discover in each community white and colored leaders who would accept conference and cooperation as the method of dealing with common interests. The response to this has been encouraging. Public officials in most instances have been sympathetic. The most influential papers have given whole-hearted support. Church bodies have given unqualified approval. Especially encouraging is the growth of cooperation between white and colored women. Hundreds of interracial committees are now in existence. Slowly the idea is spreading. It works. Never before were there so many white and negro men and women sincerely seeking to understand their common life and through common effort to enrich the life of all. The community chests of Richmond, Norfolk, Atlanta and Louisville include sums for the support of this work. Some of the great Southern church boards are also giving it financial support. The most important result of this method is the better interracial attitude engendered as a by-product. Fellowship in work has been found the surest way to that appreciation and sympathy which alone can displace indifference and suspicion.

## THE INTER-RACIAL FORUM

An editorial in the *New York Times*: "Colonial discontent today arises not from the 'exploitation' of the subject races, but from their upliftment. In India and in Egypt the opposition to British rule has been led by the educated classes; and there is no one to deny that white rule has fostered education in the Orient."

Henry Pratt Fairchild in a review on "Race and Christianity" by J. H. Oldham in *The Bookman*: "The problem of race and population is so insistent and so menacing that we can welcome warmly every effort to find some solution, whatever the angle of approach. It is such a many-sided problem that truth can come only by attacking it from every reasonable point of view."

Edward Sapir in the *Menorah Journal*: "It is a very remarkable and a very interesting fact that in the huge volume of racial controversy it is always the race or the supposed race (for it is a wise man who knows his ancestor) of the writer which carries off the palm of victory. It is a strange 'science' indeed in which there are classes of questioners."

The Reverend Vincent A. Dever of the Philadelphia Interracial Committee: "The crux of the so-called Negro problem is not a difficulty peculiar to this problem, but is the common difficulty of securing from those in actual possession or power the justice due to those so situated that they cannot enforce their just claims."

Sir Valentine Chirol, formerly director of the Foreign Department of *The London Times*, in a lecture at the Harris Foundation Institute of International Politics: "The more firmly we ourselves believe in the superiority of civilization which so far it has been the privilege of the white man to build up, the more are we bound by its principles and the principles of the common Christianity which are its foundations to do all in our power to temper the bitterness of a racial discord which, if it spreads and deepens, may threaten the future of the whole human race."

Arnold Mulder in *The Independent*: "To say that a man's skin is black but that his soul is white is not saying anything. You know no more about his soul than you knew before. It is another kind indeed than the laughter of those who see nothing but comedy stuff in the black man, but patronage none the less. These stories often have tears in them, and they make the emotional white reader sob over the sorrows of his Negro brother. But the trouble is they don't tell anything about him; that is, not anything that counts."

"After all it would be gloriously worth while to reveal to the world the soul of a race living under such peculiar conditions as the black man in America and having his racial history back of him. And it is my conviction that such a piece of work would do much more to solve the race question than any number of volumes of propaganda against lynching."

# The School of Social Work Begins Sixth Year in New Quarters

The Atlanta School of Social Work began its sixth year on Monday, September 28, when students registered from North Carolina, Ohio, Georgia and Alabama. Beginning October 1 the school will be located in its own quarters on the fourth floor of the Herndon Building. The school, which is now receiving support from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and the Russell Sage Foundation of New York City, besides the Atlanta Community Chest, is offering a standard course in professional social work under a staff of experts. Special courses in health education will be given under Miss Jane Van de Vrede, a leading authority on public health in the South. Miss Smith, of the Atlanta Family Welfare Society, will assist Miss Pendleton, the supervisor of field work. The school has added to its staff as a full time teacher Miss Katie Mae Davis, of Fisk University, Oberlin, and the New York School of Social Work, who has done community organization in New York and Cleveland. Miss Davis will have charge of courses in community organization and recreation.

With its present financial support and staff of teachers, the school is prepared to train students to fill social work positions all over the South. The graduates of the school are holding positions in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee and Texas. There is a constant demand for the graduates of the school which far exceeds the number the school is turning out.

## URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

The community chest campaign is on. The campaign starts Monday, at which time special committees will solicit contributions and pledges for 1926. During 1925 eight social agencies among our people will receive \$30,000. For 1926 the participating colored agencies will receive \$33,000. Since the chest began operation social agencies for and by colored people have had their annual budgets increased from \$12,000 to \$33,000 which is an increase of 36 per cent. It is therefore seen how essential it is that we shall keep our agencies in the chest and rally to the support of the chest campaign. Every one is urged to give freely and work freely in the campaign.

Possibly the largest delegation attending a state convention will go to Brunswick, Ga., on Monday, November 9, to attend the 55th session of the Georgia state convention. This convention is composed of the largest number of men and women from all sections of Georgia, who have reputations as state and national leaders in religious, educational, welfare and inter-racial cooperation. It represents a constituency of 560,000 in Georgia and 4,000,000 in the nation. This convention will be asked by Atlanta churches to assist in bringing the national Baptist convention to Atlanta in 1927 with its 10,000 delegation. The outlook for a constructive and record-breaking session is very evident.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a public mass meeting at the Paramount theater. Colonel A. T. Walden will speak on "Registration and the \$12,000,000 Bond Issue." Dr. P. James Bryant will also speak on "Registration." Hon. B. J. Davis, national committeeman for Georgia will tell us about "Bonds and Registration." Other prominent citizens will participate. Everybody is cordially invited to this important meeting.

Atlanta's Answer to Human Need

November 9-December 2

## THE COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN FOR \$666,000.00

### COLORED AGENCIES PARTICIPATING

The following colored agencies receive from the Chest to carry on their work the amounts shown below.

|                                  | Received<br>1925 | Will Receive<br>1926 | Workers<br>Employed |
|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Atlanta School of Social Work    | \$1,875          | \$2,000              | 1                   |
| Gate City Free Kindergarten      | 5,355            | 7,000                | 6                   |
| Georgia Race Relations Committee | 1,620            | 2,000                | 1                   |
| Carrie Steele Logan Home         | 4,875            | 7,000                | 4                   |
| Leonard Street Orphans' Home     | 6,375            | 8,500                | 3                   |
| Atlanta Urban League             | 4,275            | 4,458                | 2                   |
| Phylis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.      | 2,591            | 3,000                | 3                   |
| Neighborhood Union               | 3,918            |                      |                     |
| TOTALS                           | \$30,884         | \$33,958             | 20                  |

### WHITE AGENCIES SERVING COLORED PEOPLE

There are in addition six general welfare agencies which have departments especially for the service of colored people. These are: The Red Cross, Community Employment Service, Family Welfare Society, Legal Aid Society, Travelers Aid, and the Tuberculosis Association. They employ eleven colored workers and expend at least \$17,000 a year exclusively for colored work.

This added to the above makes a TOTAL OF \$50,958 that the Chest provides directly every year for the welfare of colored people, whom it serves through 31 colored workers.

A dollar given to the Chest is an investment in human life. It means homes for the fatherless, food and clothing and warmth for the poor, medical care for the sick, protection for the helpless, jobs for the unemployed, a helping hand for any who need it. It is treasure laid up in heaven which passes not away.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF ATLANTA HAVE DONE NOBLY IN PREVIOUS CHEST CAMPAIGNS. THEY WILL DO BETTER STILL THIS YEAR.

Get ready to subscribe generously when the Campaign opens.

Meantime, volunteer canvassers are needed. If you are willing to serve, phone the Director at Walnut 3536 or call at headquarters, 125 1/2 Auburn Avenue.

P. JAMES BRYANT, Chairman Campaign Committee.  
W. A. BELL, Director.

UNITED WE STAND

DIVIDED WE FALL

# Planning Community

## Colored Committee Will Give Chest Campaign Active Service

Mr. David Jones of Atlanta, Secretary of the Inter-racial Committee, was here attending the meeting on Monday night at St. Phillips church at which time the campaign for the Community Chest got well under way so far as planning is concerned. The committee has outlined very carefully everything which it expects to accomplish. The city has been divided into groups, rather than districts, and a captain has been placed over each group.

Each captain is expected to add to his staff of workers as he sees the need of additional help.

Mr. Jones gave a very inspiring message to the workers present and set the spirit of the whole campaign on a high plane. If the members of this committee can keep in mind any part of what Mr. Jones said, the campaign is an assured success already.

The advice which Mr. Jones gave was timely, in view of the fact that our campaign is so soon to begin. He pointed out that there are three common errors, usually made in campaigns. He named them frankly. They ought to be so named: (1) the error of not emphasizing the fact that cash is preferable to subscriptions. Experience is that but a small part of subscriptions are ever paid, a practice which breaks down our credit, and reflects seriously upon us as a race.

(2) Another error is that of selfishness. He cited the case of a man's being willing to get in the way of a movement for the good of the community and break is up if he or his crowd does not have the leadership in the matter. He cited several instances to support his position on this error.

(3) A third error akin to this second is the entrance of cliques into community movements. He proved that such errors are doing us more harm than anything else. It is discrediting us and taking away from us many an opportunity for making progress.

He pointed out the three principles which ought to guide us in our campaign. They are, speed, service and sacrifice.

Mr Jones very ably drove home the meaning and value of both service and sacrifice. He showed that a man is bigger and richer after having borne a great burden in the spirit of sacrifices his life is sweeter and more beautiful for having made the sacrifice.

The campaign could have no fitter beginning, it could no have been ushered forth with a better feeling

and understanding that with the fine words of cheer and encouragement from Mr. Jones.

The following leaders were appointed: Social clubs, Mr. Joseph Brown; art, Mrs. Amanda Carter; schools, Prof. Ira S. Bryant; Masons, Mr. Geo. S. Binyard; Knights of Pythias, Mr. J. H. Blunt, Courts of Calanthe, Mrs. Willie Hill Powell; Eastern Star, Miss C. O. McDowell; American Woodmen, Mrs. Olivia Quarterman; Elks, Mr. F. A. Dilworth; Odd Fellows, Mr. Daniel Simmons; Odd Fellows, Mr. Julian Smith; Household of Ruth, Mrs. Marion Star; Good Samaritans, Mrs. Minnie Binyard; nights of Moses, Rev. S. T. Redd; Knights of Archery, Dr. J. T. Davis; St. Joseph Society, Mr. J. G. Lemon; White Rose Tent, Mrs. Lizzie Milton; Union Aid and Social clubs, and Union Select Society, Mr. C. L. Davis; Evangelical Ministers Union, Dr. Geo. W. Smith; Baptist Ministers Union, Miss Bessie Foster; Catholic Church and Societies, Mrs. Pearl Steele; Progressive Baptist Pastors Brotherhood, Mrs. Pearl Smith; Insurance Companies, Mr. Walter Scott; Business men, Miss N. Mae Stewart; Professional men, Dr. J. W. Harris; Residences, (Homes) East Side, Mrs. Anna E. Cooper; Residences West Side, Mrs. Fannie Pettie; Painters and plasterers, Mr. Jesse Brinson; Brickmasons, W. B. Brown; Industrial plants, J. H. Butler; Federal employees, S. A. King, carpenters, Mr. J. S. Sheppard.

## MEETING ENTHUSIASTIC; GOAL \$666,000; FOREMAN, BRYANT, BELL AND DAVIS IN CHARGE.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the colored division of the 1926 Community Chest the following organization was perfected: Rev. Dr. P. James Bryant, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church, Chairman; Mrs. Tobie Grant, Vice Chairman; Miss E. A. Scott, Secretary; Mrs. Kemper Harreld, Assistant Secretary; Prof. W. A. Bell, Director; Mr. B. J. Davis, Editor Atlanta Independent, Chairman of the Big Gifts Committee. The meeting met in the Auburn Avenue Branch of the Carnegie Library and was addressed by Mr. Roy Gates, Director General of the Chest Campaign, and Mr. Clark Foreman, in charge of the Colored Division. Short addresses were made by Chairman Bryant, Director Bell and several other workers. The committee on Big Gifts was announced with B. J. Davis as Chairman by Chairman Bryant. The meeting was enthusiastic and the outlook promises a successful campaign.

The budget to be raised for the chest in 1926, \$666,000. The budget will not be divided into quotas between the races as heretofore. All race ~~Atlanta~~ <sup>Atlanta</sup> word out. Everybody will pull together for the goal, \$666,000.

The Negro group ought to feel much elated over the work and liberality of the Chest management, and enter enthusiastically into the campaign to put the proposition over the top. In the 1925 budget the Negroes subscribed \$17,000 and paid \$4,400, about 25 per cent of their subscription, and received in return through its agency members \$50,000. It appears to the Independent that the \$4,400 as investment paid a good per centum. Let us do better this year as the Chest has already appropriated for our agency members \$33,000 in 1926, and we will receive through white agency members which do social work among Negroes approximately \$25,000, and employment for thirty-one of our people.

## COLORED DIVISION RAISE MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS COMMUNITY CHEST DRIVE

The campaign for funds for the Community Chest was a great success among the colored division, and the general chairman, S. A. Jones wishes to thank all those who took a part in the campaign. While all of the captains and team workers did splendid work special mention should be given to Miss N. Mae Stewart, Mrs. Mamie Belcher, Mrs. J. G. Lemon, Mrs. Olivia Quarterman, Mrs. Fannie Pettie, Mr. Geo. L. Binyard and Mr.

Joseph Brown. These captains in reporting subscriptions from their various divisions. Had it not been for their untiring efforts we could not have made such a great success. The following is a list of the subscribers. Any one who has contributed and the name does not appear in this list please inform the chairman. Total amount subscribed, \$2,116.72. Total amount paid in cash, \$1,227.72. LODGES, CLUBS, ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Hiawatha Household \$5; Edward Gilbert Household \$1; Armour Household \$5; Dominant Court, K. of P. \$10; Armenia Lodge, Odd Fellows \$2; Union Aid and Social Club \$20; Union Select Society \$10; Pythagoras \$5; Prince Hall Lodge No. 280 \$10; Isaiah Lodge \$12; Electa Chapter \$5 Mt. Moriah \$5; Solomon Temple \$5 Savannah Home Association \$5 Cuyler Parent Teachers Association \$10; Priscilla Art Circle \$5; South Carolina B. Asso. \$10; Young Adelpia Club \$15; Samaritan Lodge No. 22, \$10; Solomon Temple No. 24, \$15; Diamond Court \$5; Olympia Lodge No. 10, \$50; Colored Nurses Asso. \$10; Agency Force, National Benefit Ins. \$10; Guaranty Life Ins. Co. \$25; Guaranty Agents Relief Society \$10; A. L. Stanford Lodge No. 343 \$5; Y. G. E. Club \$5; Sams Chapter O. E. S. \$1.50; Prince Hall O. E. S. \$3; Hilton Chapter \$5; Mt. Moriah Masonic Lodge \$10; Atlanta Life Ins. Co., Mgr., Agents and Clerks \$25; Eureka Aid and Social Club \$10; Georgia Home Social Club \$5; C. S. Small Lodge K. of P. \$20; Pythagoras Lodge No. 11, \$10; Weldon Lodge \$50; Eureka Club \$5; Star Theatre \$10; Dunbar Theatre \$10; Crescent Lodge No. 2, K. of P. \$20; Holly Sewing Circle \$5; McKelvey Tire Co \$10 Savannah Pharmacy \$12; Savannah Lodge \$10; Painters Union \$15 Mechanics Savings Bank \$20; Eureka Lodge \$30; Savannah Savings and Real Estate Corporation \$25; Georgia Mutual Ins. Co. \$14; Imperial Ladies Branch \$5; American Woodmen \$25 Hyman Lodge No. 29 \$10; Savannah Home Asso. \$5; Fox Club \$5; Forest City Lodge \$10; Jasper Summit Lodge \$5; Social Chapter, Eastern Star \$5; Hilton Lodge No. 2 \$40; Calanthe, Theodoric Court \$5.

### OTHER SUBSCRIBERS

Miss N. Mae Stewart \$2:50; Sol C. Johnson \$50; R. E. Scott \$5; Allen Burgess 10c; James R. Davis 50c; D. C. Belcher 75c; Mary L. Ayers \$5; E. H. Quo \$1; W. S. Scott \$10; L. M. Pollard \$25; J. H. Brown \$5; F. S. Belcher \$10; Hill Durrah \$1; Joseph L. Jackson \$5; Charlotte S. Curley \$10; Erma Curley Callen \$10; Frank C. Callen \$10; C. M. Manago \$1; James J. Edwards \$1; Colden Smith \$1; E. W. Garvin \$5; G. L. Binyard \$5; Jesse Brinson \$1; Ed. Pettie \$1;

I. D. Seabrooks 50c; Alec Binyard Jones \$10; Mrs. Pearl Smith \$10; Julian Smith \$10; J. G. Williams 50c; Aaron Branch 50c; James G. Rebecca Glover 25; Nathan Roberts 50c; Capt. John Starr \$10; S. A. Harry McNichols 25c; Edward

# DOING A GOOD WORK

The Atlanta Urban League is a social welfare agency with major activities directed toward the living, housing and working conditions of colored people. It has on its board of directors some thirty of the leading white and colored people of the city of Atlanta representing various professional and business interests, social welfare organizations and the city government. There are three members of the city council on the board of directors. Dr. A. M. Wilkins, president of the Citizens Trust company, is chairman of the board. In the absence of an executive secretary the direction of the work has fallen to Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League.

The league is fulfilling a real need in the community. Its program of industrial and economic efficiency includes training of wage-earners to perform some specific task well, following them into industry through its noon-day shop meetings with a propaganda of health, public behavior, thrift and industry. The free employment bureau carefully selects and places in employment men and women in keeping with their experience and ability.

During the year some 60 people have been enrolled in the millinery class. This number of women have made 235 hats and renovated (made over old hats) upwards of 50; 43 people enrolled in the sewing class; 20 in the class of cooking; 50 in tea room waiting; four in handicraft; 20 in elevator running. The total number enrolled for the year in all departments reached 197. That means that the industrial efficiencies of some 197 people have been increased, as well as their economic and moral worth. If they are able to earn \$1.00 more per month, that would be an average increase of \$2,364.00 increased production and \$2,364.00 more added to the wealth and buying power of the negro community. Which means more money for books, for houses, for food, for education, recreation, etc. There were 2,109 people registered by the free employment agency; 798 of

whom were referred to persons seeking help; 517 were placed in acceptable positions both to the employer and to the employee; 803 persons representing the best firms and families in the city of Atlanta called in for help; 1,521 telephone calls came into the office during the year.

The board of education, recognizing the need and worth of the extension school, conducted by the Urban League, and in consideration of the fact that the work is recognized as an educational function, agreed to take over the supervision of the school and cooperate in its maintenance under the Smith-Hughes vocational fund. Great good will come to the colored people as a result of the strengthening arms of this institution by the board of education.

LAGRANGE, GA., RE.  
OCT 22 1925  
**APPRECIATION OF WELFARE ACTIVITY**

The LaGrange Welfare Association has done much for the needs of the colored people of this community and appreciation is shown in a letter received by the association from a colored woman, Dorothy K. Harrison.

The letter is as follows:

"What the Welfare Association has meant to the negroes of LaGrange, Ga.

"Having been asked to express what I feel the Welfare Association has meant to the negroes of LaGrange, I should like to state that to my mind it is the one outstanding organization of LaGrange, that is practicing the doctrine of fair treatment to all and without prejudice as to race or creed.

"I have not known or heard of a single worthy appeal on the part of the colored people that has not been immediately responded to and in the most straight-forward and Christ-

like manner. In fact I have known cases where the worth of the individual from the ordinary standpoint was not considered, but the fact that an individual was in immediate need has been the main consideration and the need has always been promptly supplied.

"The time now approaches when 'The Drive' will begin for funds to maintain this organization and in consideration of what it has meant to the community as a whole and our race in particular it becomes our plain duty and privilege to respond as liberally as possible. Remember the words of the Savior, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'

"Respectfully yours,

"DOROTHY K. HARRISON  
THE URBAN LEAGUE OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL

Possibly the most impressive work of the Atlanta Branch of the Urban League has been the establishment of an Opportunity School which has for its program the promotion of industrial and economic efficiency, combined with propaganda for health, hygiene, public behavior, thrift and industry, and a Free Employment Bureau, which has aided thousands to obtain gainful employment.

The report of this school shows that during this year sixty-odd people have been enrolled in the millinery class. This number of women have made 235 hats and renovated more than 50 old hats. Forty-three people enrolled in the sewing class; 20 in the class of cooking; 50 in tearoom waiting; 4 in handicraft; 20 in elevator running, bringing up the total enrollment to 197.

In addition to this training, 2,109 people were registered by the Free Employment Agency; 798 of whom were referred to persons seeking help; 517 were placed in acceptable positions, both to the employer and employee; 803 persons representing the best firms and families in the city of Atlanta called in for help 1,521 telephone calls came into the office during the year. This report proves that the school is doing a constructive work, and de-

serves the support of the public black and white.

The City Board of Education, recognizing the need and worth of the school, and in consideration of the fact that the work is recognized as an educational function, has agreed to take over the supervision of the school and cooperate in its maintenance under the Smith-Hughes Vocational Fund. This program will enable the school to become far more useful to the community, and it is to be hoped that the general public will take cognizance of this institution's worth, and render it unstinted support.

Field Secretary J. O. Thomas is to be commended for his foresight and his ardent efforts in the founding and promotion of the work of such a helpful institution.

## Community Chest Campaign Closes

The Atlanta Community Chest Campaign whose objective was \$666,000 came to a close Monday night, the 7th, \$155,000 short of the goal. It would be misleading for the impression to get abroad that the Atlanta Community Chest was very unfortunate, but it does not, however, excuse 14,000 non-contributors, as well as other thousands that have never given, because of indifference and apathy. They had a chance to know through the information carried in the daily and weekly publications that the drive was on and that a certain amount of money was necessary to do the welfare work undertaken by thirty-four agencies participating. One cannot escape the weight of responsibility nor the resultant consequences that come from his failing to do his duty on the ground that no one paid him a "special" visit and gave him a "special" invitation to so do.

Many of those who felt too poor to give to the Community Chest were purchasing most expensive gifts to trade off to friends for another gift in return. If 10 per have been, lack of workers or per-

cent of what will be spent in this at least \$5,000. We are ready to fashion could go toward the Com- follow the lead of Dr. P. Jas. Bry- munity Chest, the \$666,000 goal ant, Chairman, and Professor W. A. would be reached. Nobody will Bell, director. Give us a lead Gen- have to pay them a "special" visit tlemen, and we will follow. Let us to get them to bargain off an ex- get busy. Furnish us the list of pensive gift with a hope of getting those who have pledged and let us a more expensive one in return. see if they have pledged according The human race suffers from the to their ability, and where they lack of appreciation of proportion have not, let's canvass them again. and the power of differentiation Let us make an appeal to those between the less essentials and the who have not, to "Come over into more essentials. The colored wing Macedonia and help us." Atlanta's of the campaign raised \$16,541.05, reputation is at stake. That means representing 1,859 numbers of con- your reputation. It matters not tributors. It is intimated by the whether you are black or white, daily papers that the white commit- you are part of Atlanta. You are tee plans to continue the campaign a part of its glory and a part of its until the \$155,000 is in hand. The failure. So, "Come over into Mace- colored committee ought to under- donia and help us."

The budget committee cut the budgetary requirements of each agency to the bone. Any further reductions in the amount allotted for either of the thirty-four agen- cies will very materially impair its usefulness.

It is therefore imperative that the campaign be continued. On be- half of the orphaned children, the aged, the homeless, the small child- ren whose mothers must go out daily to earn bread, the character building agencies and social wel- fare in general, we petition the un- solicited and non-contributing members of our society group to open their hearts, extend their sympathy and unlatch their pocket- books.

### THE COMMUNITY CHEST

The campaign for the Commu- nity Chest is over, and is not over. The time allotted for the conduct of the campaign has ended, but the proposition did not go over the top. Therefore, the Chest is not full. Unless we fill the Chest all of the thirty-four Agencies will suffer. We mean those who are to be cared for by the Chest. The white end of the movement is continuing the work of filling the Chest by a Tele- phone campaign, and the Negro end which is equally as interested, and will be equally benefitted must stay on the job until the Chest is filled. Let us among ourselves suggest plans and means of raising

## Social Hygiene Institute To Be Held Jan. 4-9 1926

A social Hygiene Institute will be conducted January 4th to 9th, 1926, under the auspices of the Atlanta School of Social Work in cooperation with the American Social Hygiene Association. New York City and Atlanta Family Welfare Society, Atlanta Negro Medical Association, Atlanta Urban League, Atlanta City Public Health Nurses, Carrie Steele Logan Home Gate City Free Kindergarten, Leonard Street Orphanage, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Nurses' Aid Society, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A.

The following program will be carried out each day during the Institute.

**Monday, January 4th—Y. M. C. A. Butler Street Branch**

8:00 p. m.—Dr. Jno. W. Burney, Presiding.

Opening remarks—Mr. E. Franklin Frazier, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

What is Social Hygiene?—Miss Chloe Owings, The American Social Hygiene Association.

The Place of Sex in Personality—Mr. Franklin O. Nichols; The American Society Hygiene Association.

**Tuesday, January 5th**  
Carnegie Library  
Auburn Avenue Branch

10:00 a. m.—Dr. Georgia R. Dwelle, Presiding.

The Biological and Psychological Phases of Sex—Mr. Franklin O. Nichols, The American Social Hygiene Association.

Discussion opened by Dr. G. A. Howell.

3:00 p. m.—Mrs. H. R. Butler, Presiding.

Protective Social Measures—Miss Chloe Owings, The American Social Hygiene Association.

Discussion opened by Miss Martha DuPree, Woman's Bureau Atlanta Police Department.

**Y. M. C. A.—Butler St. Branch**

8:00 p. m.—Dr. W. F. Penn, Presiding.

Legal Measures in Social Hygiene—Mr. Hugh Fuller, Georgia State Department of Public Welfare.

Discussion opened by Mr. Kendall Weisiger.

**Wednesday, January 6th**

10:00 a. m.—Dr. M. S. Davage, Presiding.

Methods of Sex Education—Mr. Franklin O. Nichols, The American Social Hygiene Association.

Discussion opened by Dr. Witherspoon Dodge.

3:00 p. m.—Dr. Willis J. King, Presiding.

Public Agencies—Miss Chloe Owings, Presiding.

ings, The American Social Hygiene Association.

Discussion opened by Miss Lillian M. Alexander, Atlanta City Health Department.

**Y. M. C. A.—Butler St. Branch**  
8:00 p. m.—Dr. John Hope, Presiding.

Georgia's Need in Legislation and Law Enforcement—Mr. Hugh Fuller, Georgia State Department of Public Welfare.

Discussion opened by Colonel A. T. Walden.

**Thursday, January 7th**

10:00 a. m.—Dr. H. M. Holmes, Presiding

Methods of Sex Education (con- cluded)—Mr. Franklin O. Nichols, The American Social Hygiene As- sociation.

Discussion opened by Miss Helen B. Pendelton, The Atlanta School of Social Work.

3:00 p. m.—Dr. W. W. Alexand- er, Presiding.

Private Agencies—Miss Chloe Owings, The American Social Hy- giene Association.

Discussion opened by Mr. Walter R. Chivers.

**Friday, January 8th**

10:00 a. m.—Mr. Jesse O. Thom- as, Presiding.

Community Program for Protec- tive Social Measures—Miss Chloe Owings, The American Social Hy- giene Association.

Discussion opened by Miss Katie Mae Davis The Atlanta School of Social Work.

Note:—Morning and afternoon sessions of the Institute will be held at the Auburn Avenue Branch of the Carnegie Library.

All night sessions of the Insti- tute will be held at the Butler Street Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

H. Burke \$1; Alvin Scott \$1; Dr. N. W. Este \$1; Rev. T. B. McGlohn \$12; T. A. Baker \$1; A. S. Rud \$50c; James Jones 25c; Dr. W. C. Blackman \$2; Dr. H. M. Collier 4; Dr. A. S. La- fayette \$25; S. F. Frazier \$10; Adolph Aiken \$5; H. I. Pratt \$5; Wm. Smith 25c; Frank Pias \$1; Andrew Burnes 25c; Dr. W. H. Collier \$1; Dr. E. L. Martin \$5; W. H. Burney \$5; Miss E. L. Erwin \$5; Mrs. E. F. Lula Johnson \$1; Dr. Wm. Harris Burnes \$2.50; Mrs. Florence Banks \$10; James Zealey \$5; Joseph Wash- 25c; Dr. Thomas Lavender \$1; Mrs.

ington 50c; Mrs. E. M. Jackson \$1; Wm. Threadcraft \$1; A. H. Dunbar \$2; R. A. Harper \$10; Duncan P ringle \$10; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lemon \$10; Milton Robertson \$5; Christophine Walker \$1; Rev. W. M. Deffenow \$1; Mr. Lee \$1; R. P. Pinckney \$1; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cain \$10; D. W. Robinson \$1; Lena Lavender \$1; Na- than Roberts \$2.50; Mrs. Mamie Belcher \$2.50; H. Jackson \$5; Mrs. M. E. Williams \$5; J. C. Calhoun \$3; H. E. Hall \$5; J. S. Frazier \$5; J. W. Derrick \$5; Prof. C. G. Wiley \$5; Prof. Alva Tabor \$5; C. F. Flipper \$5; F. R. Lampkin \$5; P. S. Moore \$5; Dr. R. T. Wyche \$5; Dr. J. W. Har- ris \$5; Dr. C. H. Porter \$8; Dr. C. R. Sampson \$2; Dr. T. J. Davis \$1; Dr. M. D. Bryant \$1; Wm. White \$1; Rev. Middleton 50c; Union Branch \$3.75; Sarah Brown 15c; Rosa Brown 25c; Sarah A. Adams \$4; J. T. Green \$4; W. K. Callen \$5; John W. Allen \$10; Rebecca Heyward \$5; Robert Baker \$1; Elija Williams \$1; Olivia G. Quarterman \$5; Mrs. E. A. Williams \$5; Lizzie Clark \$1; Elliott W. Pope \$2; A. L. Stanford \$3; Joseph King \$3; Paul J. Steele \$10; J. M. Simms Lodge \$25; Rev. J. Q. Adams \$5; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Thomas \$4; Mrs. Bettie Arnett \$25; Mrs. Arthur Clarke \$1; Mrs. Geor- gia Blunt \$1; Mrs. J. W. Dukes \$1; Mr. and Mrs. James Tappins \$5; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Grant 50c; Stilen Pdatts \$5; W. E. Belser \$4; A. E. Platts \$4; Mattie Smith \$4; Miss C. E. Watrous \$1; Mrs. D. Frances Cayabyab \$1; Miss Alzata Myers \$1; Miss Ethel Grant \$1; Miss Eunice Jones \$1; Elizabeth B. Hall \$2; Micheal Wilson \$1; Bob Jones 11c; J. W. Handy 25c; E. S. Richardson \$2; Prof. and Mrs. Lewis Callen \$5; Earmeal S. Blake \$1; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith \$1; Mr and Mrs. Andrew Johnson \$1; Mr and Mrs. Wm. H. Fields \$1; Mrs. Harvey Hall 25c; Mray Sheppard \$1; Prof Tibbs \$1; Mrs. H. Miller \$1; Lelia Johnson \$4; Annie Jones \$4; Florida Holmes \$5; Simon Brown \$1; Fannie Holloway \$1; Viola Clauden 25c; Hattie O. But- ler 50c; First A. B. Church \$40; Mrs. Geo. Arnold \$5; Lorene J. Hardwick \$5; Alice Ellis \$5; W. G. Dixon \$2; Mrs. E. L. Erwin \$5; Mrs. E. F. Lula Johnson \$1; Dr. Wm. Harris Burnes \$2.50; Mrs. Florence Banks \$10; James Zealey \$5; Joseph Wash- 25c; Dr. Thomas Lavender \$1; Mrs.

# STANDARD OF PROVISION FOR NEGRO WELFARE

## Inter-racial Commission Suggests Minimum Community Program

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 9. — What provision should a fair-minded community make for its colored population? In the effort to answer that question, the staff of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation in session here, has formulated the following as a suggestive minimum standard of community provision for Negro welfare as to schools, health, economic improvement and public welfare institutions. Equitable distribution of school funds, both for maintenance and buildings; Jeanes Fund supervising teacher for colored schools of the county; erection of at least one Rosenwald school a year until needs are met; erection and maintenance of a central training school; colored parent-teacher association which receives the cooperation of the white association; adequate public health nurse and adequate hospital facilities; colored farm and home demonstration agents; proper provision for Negroes in jails, almshouses and juvenile detention homes; juvenile probation officer or advisory committee; humane and just administration of the law, without discrimination as to race.

## URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

Because of the part of the building at 125 1-2 Auburn avenue, formerly occupied by the Urban League Opportunity school, changing hands, the opportunity school will be temporarily discontinued until its new quarters in the Herndon building, now under construction, on Auburn avenue, near Bell street, is ready for occupancy. The Opportunity school has

rented space on the second floor of this building. The rooms to be occupied by the school are being constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Smith-Hughes vocational educational board, in order that the Opportunity school may be qualified for some financial aid of that board. The class in millinery and sewing have increased 33 per cent in the past two weeks. The class in millinery will be continued at 200 Auburn avenue in the office of the Urban League and the class in sewing will also be continued there until the new building is ready. Classes in cooking and parlour waiting will be discontinued temporarily. The public and interested friends are asked to watch the papers for an announcement of our opening. We hope to be in the new building by April 5.

The Georgia committee on race relations held its annual meeting Tuesday at the Central Y. M. C. A. The opening address was made by Dr. James Bryant, of the Wheat Street Baptist church, who made a summary of the actions of the committees in the state of Georgia. Housing, education and recreation were the three topics forming the basis for the discussion throughout the day's session. It was decided at this conference to initiate a campaign looking into the enactment of laws in preventing lynching in the

The executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, J. A. Thomas, has been loaned to Jacksonville by the Atlanta Urban League to cooperate with the citizens of Jacksonville in an educational campaign preliminary to enrollment in the Community Chest campaign. In April, through the efforts of Field Secretary Jesse O. Thomas, and with the cooperation of the leading negroes of Jacksonville, some six welfare agencies organized to operate for and among colored people have been passed upon favorably by the Community Chest budget committee of this city. This will be the first time the negroes will have received any support from the Community Chest. The aggregate budget of these agencies approximates \$22,000. After this matter had been passed upon by the Community Chest budget committee, Friday, February 20, one member of the committee, an outstanding citizen of Jacksonville, said: "I regard the taking in of these agencies of the colored people by the Community Chest budget for participation in the Community Chest campaign as the biggest single piece of work that has been accomplished in Jacksonville for the past 10 years." Charles H. Fearing, director of agents of the North Carolina Insurance company, chairman of the board of directors of the Jacksonville Urban League, replied to the statement above "so far as the colored people are concerned it is the biggest piece of work that has been done on behalf of them in 50 years." These two expressions represent a unified opinion of the majority of the leading citizens, white and colored.

The 27th club held its pre-Lenten function Tuesday night, February 24. Field secretary Jesse O. Thomas leaves the early part of the week for New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo and Cleveland.

## THE COMMUNITY CHEST

The Atlanta Charity and Festival Association has the opportunity to give a day's work for charity. The primary purpose of the institutions is recreation, and it was suggested by Mr. Striplin that all the money raised above the actual expenses would be donated to the Christian community. The only expenses absolutely necessary to operate the Chest is the money paid for races; the money used to purchase prizes for the races, which is the biggest attraction of the day. There are no other expenses but what could be disposed with. We need no gates, watch the grounds, make them to carry on their work in an effective and acceptable way. Last year, under President Williams, the association contributed, I believe, \$1,400.00 more or less to the Community Chest. This year, the Chest fell far short of its budget and our group of people never raised more than 50 per cent of our quota, many agencies contributing to the failure of the general budget, therefore, the Chest is not able to carry the organizations it carried last year unless the budget is completed.

Mr. W. W. Banks, of the Citizens Southern Bank, a leading southern banker has taken it upon himself before he leaves the city for his European trip to complete the budget, and we can help Mr. Banks by that it raises to the Chest after it has taken care of the institutions that it took care of last year—the schools. We would suggest that such institutions as we have been carrying on our list, not taken care of by the Chest, let every worker donate his or her services the first Monday in June that the net earnings may be increased. It is estimated that the receipts will be \$4,000.00, about \$1,200.00 of that amount will be paid in salaries to men and women who keep the stiles, look after automobiles, and sit around generaly. If the president wants to make a name or render a service to the colored people, the building will be erected at once. The question of further extension of water and

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Making large donations, after the outing, to the officers is per-verse of the purpose of the institution; smacks of graft that are detrimental to the spirit of religion. Let us make a sacrifice.

Plan Big Public Rest Room For Monroe, Ga

MONROE, Ga., Apr. 10 — At the request of the local inter-racial committee the City Council of Monroe, Ga. has just voted to provide a public rest room for the use of colored people. The building will be erected at once. The question of further extension of water and

lights in the Negro section of the city is being taken up also.

## WORKING FOR COMMUNITY BETTERMENT

### Savannah Community League Will Open Headquarters

On April first, the Savannah Community League will begin to physically function in civic affairs of the city. Well arranged headquarters have been secured at 814 West Broad street in the parish building of St. Augustine church. A secretary has already been hired and will be in charge in order to assist in facilitating the activities of the League. In addition, negotiating of a trainee social worker, and as soon as one can be secured, this much needed part of the work will be entered into actively.

Several features of community work will be conducted. At present an employment bureau will be featured and the taking up of case work in cooperation with existing uplift work. The league is well organized with Rev. L. M. Glenn as president, with an able board of officers and directors. It is their plan to have the work of the league very broad and make it the clearing house for community activity. The league is already a recipient of that other source of financial help which will be touched.

This organization is not amiss in the community and wisely conducted, will be the means of untold good. It deserves the unstinted support of the people.

## NEIGHBORHOOD UNION ISSUES MONTHLY REPORT

During the month of March preliminary work was begun on the local campaign for the observance of National Negro Health Week. The organization was formed and general plans initiated and through the efforts of this organization the city council appropriated three hundred dollars (\$300) for this work.

Neighborhood House in Sum-merhill doing extension work; at seven; attendance at Mid-wives' Conference the one hundred; attendance of Adult House Class, thirty; attendance at cooking instruction class twenty-eight. Mr. S. An-thon's do-drews and W. Blythe, volunteer workers, have been assisting at the Neighborhood Union Headquar-

Number of visits made during the month one hundred and seven; number of persons visiting the Neighborhood House three hundred; number of instructing class twenty-eight. Mr. S. Anthon's do-drews and W. Blythe, volunteer workers, have been assisting at the Neighborhood Union Headquar-

# WORKING FOR

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The skeleton plans for the "Better Homes Campaign" program were outlined and work started on their development. The Institute for Mid-wives was held at the Summerhill Neighborhood House under the joint auspices of the State of Georgia and United States government. Four Dental clinics have been held at the Neighborhood Union Headquarters, at which time many extractions, temporary fillings and general examination were made. 4-16-28

|  |     |   |  |
|--|-----|---|--|
| Number of letters sent out from this office..... | 248 | month one hundred and seven; number of persons visiting the Summerhill Neighborhood House   | Class, thirty; attendance at cooking class twenty-eight. Mr. S. Andrews and W. Blythe, volunteer workers, have been assisting at Washington High School visited the Neighborhood Union Headquarters. |
| Number of telephone calls.....                   | 118 | three hundred; number of Instructors eight; Miss McGruder's domestic science class of Booker T. Washington High School visited the Neighborhood Union Headquarters. |  |
| Number of conferences attended.....              | 15  |   |  |
| Number of meetings held in office.....           | 8   |   |  |

ters during the Clean-Up and Health campaign. Miss Isabella Wilson, District Visitor, made one hundred and fifty visits during the month of July at Summerhill Neighborhood House and also with work in office during the Clean-Up and Health Campaign.

In company with Field Secretary was Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban league, and Robert Elsby, executive secretary of the Brooklyn Urban league on his western trip. The Los Angeles Urban league is doing an excellent piece of work. It is a participating member of the Community Chest with a budget of some \$11,000. Demands are being made upon the Urban leagues throughout the west. tional office for the organization of Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Oakland have requested the league to organize branch offices in these cities.

## URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will hold its annual meeting in Durham, N. C. July 29-30-31, inclusively. Field secretary of the National Urban league as transportation manager has sent out a circular concerning the following information to teachers in all parts of the south:

"The coming session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will be held in Durham, N. C. July 29-30-31, 1925. Special Pullman car accommodations are being appointed. Will leave Atlanta Tuesday ranged from Atlanta as the assembling night July 28 at 7:40 and reach Durham at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The session begins at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Lower berth from Atlanta to Durham is \$4.13 and upper berth \$3.50. Let us know by return mail what reservations you want us to make for you.

"For information concerning the entertainment at Durham, write to Dr. James E. Shepard, Durham State college, Durham, N. C. Information relative to railroad accommodations write to Jesse O. Thomas, transportation manager, 200 Auburn avenue, Atlanta."

The Knights of Pythias of the state of Georgia will have their annual convention in Macon on the 13th and 14th of this month. A large delegation is expected to go from Atlanta on a special train at noon on the 13.

Field Secretary Jesse O. Thomas has just returned to the city from an extensive trip through the middle and far west. He was a delegate to the National Conference of Social Work at Denver the week of June 10 and was one of the three speakers representing the colored people on the program of the conference. The subject he discussed was "A Sane Approach to Race and Religious Prejudices." Leaving Denver he went to Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Utah, Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, Cal., Tia Juana, Mexico, Ogden, Utah, Reno, Nev., Cheyenne, Wyoming, Omaha, Neb., Ames, Iowa, and Chicago, Ill. While in Denver he spoke at the morning services of the Shorter A. M. E. church, and also in Denver he spoke before the Sunday afternoon Forum, Odd Fellows building and to a group of leading Denver citizens at the Sojourner Truth house. He was in Santa Barbara and Watsonville before the earthquake visited these cities.

Thursday, July 2, Field Secretary Jesse O. Thomas spoke at the summer school at Tuskegee institute and Monday, the 6, he spoke before the summer school at the State college, Orangeburg, S. C.

## POOR HOUSING CONDITIONS ARE REVEALED IN GARY

GARY, Ind., Feb. 18.—An investigation of the housing conditions conducted by the W. C. T. U., an women's organization of the Y. W. C. A., revealed that the Negroes of this city have sorely inadequate housing provisions.

Miss Abernathy, in making a report on a survey recently conducted by the W. C. T. U., stated that dwellings obtainable by Negroes are scarce and are forced to be crowded. In one place, she said she found a young girl and ten men living in a single room. Many colored homes were found to be without sufficient lighting facilities.

Colored dwellers were also found to be paying double the rent that whites pay.

Miss Abernathy stated that the miserable housing condition in Gary will be attacked through a bill, which will be presented to the state legislature.

## MORAL STIMULATION

A moral stimulant is needed in the districts inhabited by black people in Chicago. At this particular writing we are not concerned with what goes in other districts. It is our own bailiwick that disturbs. Unabated and unabashed prostitution, lewdness and scarlet women ply their miserable trades up and down our most prominent thoroughfares without fear of the law. It has been admitted that more of our women are haled into the morals courts than of any other race and at first blush it would seem that it was a matter of prejudice, but upon investigation it appears that the fallen women in our districts are more brazen and open with their depravity than elsewhere. Gambling goes on. Policy has developed into lucrative business and moonshining is the order of the day. A stronger moral force must be generated into our homes. The law officials and public representatives must be more careful in the performance of their duties and the churches must become more dynamic in their great task of making better men and women.

Morality, sobriety and economy should be injected into our districts. The idea of gilded night life must be supplanted by good wholesome home life. Libraries are needed in the district and the institutional facilities of the church should be made more attractive and inducing. A moral stimulant is needed in Chicago. It will give us better citizens.

Asheville, N. C.

*Citizen*

NOV 12 1925

## Race Problem Be Studied During Chicago Meeting

[Special Correspondence of The Asheville Citizen]  
CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—As a step towards racial understanding, goodwill and justice, an experiment will be conducted in Illinois by a group of national organizations during the next few weeks. Thousands of persons throughout the country will watch the outcome with interest, say those directing the movement.

The plans call for a series of interracial conferences in cities throughout the state. Churches, social agencies, Y. M. C. A.'s, and in two cities chambers of commerce, are taking part. Meetings will be held in six cities in various parts of the state, and it is possible that the conferences will be carried to other cities. If the experiment is successful the same plan, leaders say, will be carried out in other states.

Outstanding men and women of both the White and Negro races will sit down to discuss mutual

problems. On the program are such matters as housing, education, health, social hygiene, recreation and church life. As a preliminary to these meetings, the first of which will be held at Evanston on November 10 and 11, the local communities have been making a study of conditions among the colored people and their relations to white people.

The six cities and the dates on which the meetings will be held are: Evanston, Nov. 10 and 11; Peoria, Nov. 12 and 13; Danville, Nov. 15 and 16; Quincy, Nov. 17 and 18; Decatur, Nov. 19 and 20; Champaign, Nov. 22 and 23. A conference planned for Springfield has been postponed because the community chest campaign is scheduled for the date selected. It is possible that there may be a shift in the dates in one or two of the towns.

In each city there will be a review of local conditions and a discussion of a program of work to be carried on by a permanent interracial committee. Each city will select its own committee. Initiative and responsibility for local work and organization are entirely in the hands of the local white and colored leaders.

A team of five persons, of which three will be colored and two white, will visit these cities. The two white members will be Dr. Will M. Alexander, director of the Interracial Commission, with headquarters at Atlanta, and the Rev. Ralph C. McAfee, secretary of the Kansas City Council of

Churches. The colored members will be Franklin O. Nichols, associate educational secretary of the American Social Hygiene Association, the Rev. Irving K. Merchant, field representative of the Commission on Race Relations in Illinois, and Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

"Much racial feeling is due to misunderstanding and ignorance," said Dr. Haynes in explaining the plan. "The idea is to get the strongest men and women of the White and Negro groups, in each community to sit down and discuss the local situation and devise ways and means of mutual effort to deal with it. After this is done and the facts are faced, the two groups can work together in solving the joint problems. That is the background of the Illinois plan."

CHICAGO ILL. EXAMINER

NOVEMBER 15, 1925

## Negro Foundation Buys on Michigan Av.

The South Side Boys' Club Foundation, a Negro organization, has bought the property on the east side of Michigan av. 400 feet south of Pershing road, 100x161, from the Calvary Baptist Church of Chicago for a stated \$36,000, subject to \$7,000. Title was taken by the Chicago Title & Trust Company as trustee. The property was formerly occupied as a church. Schuyler, Etzelson & Weinfeld represented the buyers as attorneys.

CHICAGO ILL. JOURNAL  
MARCH 5, 1925

# START NEGRO SOCIAL SERVICE

Former Home of Mme. Schumann-Heink Is Scene of Welfare Work

Permanent organization of the south-side community service for negroes to occupy the old home of Mme. Schumann-Heink on Michigan avenue about May 1 under a state charter recently granted, will inaugurate a social movement in Chicago which is expected to develop "the highest type of negro citizenship in America."

Its financial sponsor is Jesse Binga, wealthy negro banker, owner and president of the Binga State bank, 3452 South State street.

According to Mr. Binga, the inspiration and "living purpose" that brought this new movement to maturity comes from Mrs. Ada S. McKinley, president, a negro welfare worker on the south side. The banker dismissed himself from the picture after saying:

"Mrs. McKinley has been one of the most active, enthusiastic and lovable workers among our group since the time of the war camp community service, when so many of our negro boys went to serve their country."

## Uplift Aspect Revived

"The war time service was given at a leased house at the corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-second street. The work fell off considerably in its uplift aspect up to 1922 and 1923 and the building was used for political meetings and many other purposes not strictly high-class community service. Mrs. McKinley got me interested and I furnished the funds she needed to get the work back to the place where it had done so much for our young people during the war period."

"Recently I purchased the former home of Mme. Schumann-Heink at the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Michigan avenue, and I am going to give this property to the organization for a community house. The place is worth about \$30,000."

## "Real High-Class Service"

"Permanent organization will be effected about May 1, when our lease runs out at the present location. Work will then commence on a real high-class community service for members of the negro race on the south side."

Mrs. Mary Blount Jones carries out the active duties of the institution with her aids.

Mrs. Jones studied at Columbia university, and was for some years instructor in domestic science at State Normal Industrial College for Negroes at Prairie

View, Tex., about fifty miles from Houston. She was elected by Mrs. Booker T. Washington, widow of the negro educator, to be her first assistant as head of the girls' industries at Tuskegee institute.

"Negro ideals in America are to bring to the service of this country the highest type of negro of which the race is capable," Mrs. Jones said. "Our purpose in this community service is to make known to our people what the special gifts of our race are and help them to cultivate them through recreational, industrial and cultural activities."

## Dedicated to Community Service



Former home of Mme. Schumann-Heink, at Thirty-seventh street and Michigan avenue, to be used as the headquarters for the South Side Community Service for Negroes. Inset—Mrs. Mary Blount Jones, teacher in charge of activities.

# MY SCRAP BOOK OF DOERS

Introducing Miss Jessie E. Jones, Only Race Supervisor of Red Cross Work

By NETTIE GEORGE SPEEDY

[NOTE—This is the first of a series of articles that I shall publish concerning the work of men and women of the Race. Please help me to acquaint others of your achievements by sending me your or your neighbor's photo, accompanied by a sketch of the accomplishments of the subject. A picture must be mailed with every manuscript. Send all matter to Mrs. Nettie George Speedy, Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.]

I was so greatly impressed by an incident that occurred during the annual roll call of the American Red Cross that I fear many others were laboring under the same impression as the woman I shall quote.

A worker was soliciting memberships. She approached two women explaining the mission quite coherently. The women listened half-heartedly. Then one of them stated:

"I thought that they had done away with the Red Cross since the war is over." I sought an interview with Miss Jessie E. Jones, the only Race woman who has the distinction of being a supervisor of the organization with her own corps of workers.

Upon my asking her the question: "Why the Red Cross and what is it

Illinois.

going?" she replied, "I am very glad that you asked me that question; so many of us cannot understand why the Red Cross did not 'quit' when the war was ended."

"Perhaps you remember the Red Cross gave a promise away back in the days of mobilization 'to stand by the men.' The organization means to keep its promise and has never been busier. It has never had a finer work to do than now. It recognizes no creed, color or religion when it comes to service. The home service is carrying on a wide range of duties at the present time, caring for the disabled veterans and the needs of his family."

"When a man is sent to the hospital he may be there for many months under treatment. The Red Cross goes into the home and makes plans for the family during this period and continues until he is strong enough to assume his own responsibilities. Some workers are kept busy getting affidavits to help other disabled veterans prove their claims for government compensation. Many thousands of dollars have been paid the veterans of our group because of the persistent, careful help given in this field."

"Because of the Red Cross foresight in converting a disabled veteran's war risk insurance and paying for the conversion the family, at the death of the veteran, received a total payment of \$10,000, besides a monthly dependency compensation that is being paid the parents. The family, because of its health problems, had always been known to the charity organization. Now they have taken their place in the community as property owners and respected citizens, and the education of the four remaining children is assured. It is to continue this work that the annual roll call occurs."

Prior to her work with the Red Cross Miss Jones served with the United Charities, where most of her student work was accomplished. The South Side Community service owes its life to her forethought and hard work after community service went out of business.

She has served actively with the Illinois Home and Aid, interested in the dependent Race child, for several years, until now she has been able to interest a group of representative women who are doing all they can to bring "life more abundant" to the little ones. She is chairman of the camp committee and a member of the board of management of the Y. W. C. A.

Miss Jones is a young woman of English birth and parentage, receiving her early training in England. She proudly states that all of the work that "counts" was done in America, and she gives credit to the land of her adoption for the "bit" she has accomplished.

She has been connected for the past seven and a half years as supervisor with the Red Cross. Although numbered among the youngest social workers in years, she is a pioneer with our Race, and has been the means of bringing many to its ranks. She has the record of adjusting more claims for disabled veterans than any other worker with the organization. She is naturally sympathetic, earnest and sincere, and her work comes to her very readily.



—Photo by R. D. Jones.

MISS JESSIE E. JONES

# National Urban League Launches Industr'l Program

T. Arnold Hill, Eight Years Executive Secretary of Chicago Urban League Heads Up Work

(Special to Pgh. American)

NEW YORK, April 22—The National Urban League has announced the inauguration of its National Industrial Program which has been under contemplation for the past year for the purpose of conducting a strenuous nation-wide campaign for larger opportunity for Negro workers. The director of this program is T. Arnold Hill who for the past eight years has been the executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League and western field secretary of the national organization. Mr. Hill, whose headquarters are now in New York City, has had a most successful administration in Chicago and the West. In Chicago, he developed the league from its incipency to the point where it had sixteen workers and a budget of \$30,000 per year. He laid the foundation for league organizations in a number of western cities and became the outstanding authority on the problems of

race relations and the Negro in industry and social work circles regardless of color. 7-17-25

During the Chicago race riots, he was instrumental in bringing together the leading white and colored citizens of Chicago resulting in the establishment of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations which published a report which is considered the most authoritative report of race conditions yet presented. Before leaving Chicago, Mr. Hill was a member of the executive board of the Council of Social Agencies and the Social Workers Club. He was also a member of the committee representing all of the social agencies of Chicago, which published an authoritative report on the financing of social agencies.

Mr. Hill is thirty-six years of age, a graduate of Virginia Union University, and has specialized in the social sciences at New York University.

The program of the Industrial Department is as follows:

1. To standardize and co-ordinate the local employment agencies of the league so that exchange of information and more regular correspondence between them can assure applicants for work more efficient and helpful service and employers of labor a more efficient group of employees;

2. To work directly with large industrial plants both in cities where the league is established and the communities removed from such centers to procure larger opportunity for work and for advancement on the job for Negro workers and to stimulate Negro workers to a fresh determination to "make good," on the job so that their future in industry may be assured;

3. To help through available channels of information to ascertain points at which there is an oversupply of Negro labor, and to use existing agencies of publicity and placement to direct Negro labor, including migrants, to those points where they are most needed and where their families will most easily become adjusted.

The Department of Research and Investigations of the League, Charles S. Johnson, director, is co-operating with the Industrial Department by making an investigation of the experiences of Negroes with Trade Unions throughout the United States—the results of which study will immediately be placed at the disposal of the Industrial Department.

## RENT CUTS

In accordance with our prophesy of months ago the rents in Chicago have begun to fall, not in our listriet so much because "we are the best hired and the first fired," so our rents have been the first raised and they will be the last to be cut, but they will be cut. They will be cut because of the abundance of flats. We are taking charge of neighborhoods each month that were formerly denied to us; we have crossed many "bee lines" in the last 10 years and we have done so without serious discomfiture to other people. They were able to move elsewhere—into modern homes in more desirable districts, and now we are the undisputed tenants of their old homes. We pay more than they paid and we are paying more than they are paying in their new homes, but rents will be cut. 1-17-25

When flats stay vacant and people refuse to pay high rents avaricious property holders will be forced to cut. We will be able to secure homes in new neighborhoods in decent surroundings because Chicago is building.

### THE HOUSING PROBLEM

INSTEAD of getting better, the housing situation is steadily growing worse. Thousands of people who have been living in cramped quarters awaiting such a time as new apartments would be available are again doomed to disappointment, for this spring there is a greater dearth of flats than ever. In addition, rents have advanced to a point where tenants, in order to have a roof over their heads, must deny themselves many things which are classed necessities. It is out of the question for one of limited means to build now, with labor and materials so ridiculously high to say nothing of the cost of the land. 4-18-25

THE REMEDY for this condition is to be found in the suburbs, where as yet small plots of ground suitable for home-building purposes can be purchased at approximately their real value. When the ground is paid for little difficulty is experienced in securing funds to build, which can be repaid on the monthly installment plan. Besides, there is every advantage in living away from the smoky, congested city. The air is purer, the living rooms can be all sun-lit, there is plenty of room for children to romp and play, the danger of being injured by automobiles is minimized and transportation is excellent. THERE IS NO BETTER TIME than right now to begin making plans to be a homeowner instead of a home-renter. Convince yourself of this by looking over the scraps of paper called rent receipts, for which perhaps you have paid thousands of dollars, and which today are worthless to you. There is such a thing as getting in a rut inadvertently, but it is our own fault if we remain in the rut. City dwellers who have no place they can really call home will find that the near-country offers the best haven.

IN ADDITION, one attempting to buy a home is met with a rate of interest, a premium, a commission on obtaining his mortgage, a fee to a building and loan association and other incidentals, which too often are enough to prevent the venture. There are, of course, buildings large and small that can be purchased on the time payment plan, but the prices asked in nearly every instance are far in excess of what the property is actually worth. To buy or to rent is like jumping from the frying pan into the fire. IT IS ACTUALLY A CRIME the way rent gougers prey on our people. It is common to pay twice as much for the same apartment as white tenants. Landlords are able to practice such profiteering because of the shortage of living quarters. To meet such exorbitant charges our renters resort to all kinds of expedients—they take in lodgers, give parties to which an admission is charged, or have food and drink to sell to the guests. Rooms are often rented on the

Small Boys Given Modern Clubhouse By Business Men

A number of Chicago's philanthropically inclined citizens have banded together in an effort to provide for boys working on the South Side a club house which will be opened some time next month at 247 South Michigan Avenue. The organization of this institution is the work of Mr. Thaddeus W. Stevens, physician and sociologist, who has for some time had in mind a plan for establishing a center for boys' activities in this section of the city. Although the actual work of the plan is being pri-

mary stage a membership of nearly 2,000 has been recruited.

The South Side Boys Club site on Michigan Avenue consists of two large stone houses of the old mansion type. One of these is now undergoing remodeling into club rooms, work rooms and temporary lodgings for unfortunate boys. The other, according to the plan, will in time give way to a modern swimming pool and bath house.

The aim of the club is to provide a supervised center for boys' activities and thereby diminish the boy gangs of the city, which it is claimed are the breeding places of criminals. It is Mr. Stevens' intention to co-operate with the churches, schools, parents and Juvenile Courts to get a better hold upon the boys. The club will be non-denominational and its formal opening will take place early in June.

## URBAN LEAGUE OFFICIAL BEGINS UNIFICATION TOUR

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—With the recent enlargement of the program of the National Urban League, Eugene Kinckle Jones, the Executive Secretary, has embarked upon a tour of inspection and unification, planned to be the most extensive in the organization's history. Beginning last week at Detroit, he placed before the Wayne County Social Workers' conference the new social frontage of the Negro industrial situation. He then visited Pittsburgh, center of the steel industries; on June 10, in Denver, he combines his organizational activities with his function as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Conference of Social work in session there. This conference has a membership of about 8,000 social workers throughout the country. For the first time the frontier of the Urban League will reach the Pacific coast through a personal representative. Los Angeles, San Francisco, and

Oakland, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Washington, will be visited and working programs discussed. All of these cities have requested conference on social work programs for Negroes. On July 2nd, Minneapolis and St. Paul are to be visited. A new organization is just being launched in Minneapolis and will be placed under the local direction of Abram L. Harris, a "fellow" of the League, and recently a professor of Economics at the West Virginia Collegiate Institute. On July 4th he will meet with the Directors of the Chicago Urban League, where there has recently been a change in Executive Secretaries. This tour of unification will consume about six weeks and cover approximately 3,200 miles.

## COLLEGE WOMEN STUDY SOUTH SIDE INDUSTRIES

For the purpose of discussing the problems of colored women in industry, a group of college women, headed by Mrs. Edward Wilson, secretary of the local Urban League, and consisting of representatives of ten different states and one foreign country, and coming from nine different colleges, visited the offices of the Chicago Urban League and saw two and one-half profitable hours with Mr. A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the League.

These college women are seeking a better understanding of the industrial system by becoming an integral part of it for six weeks. Their main purpose is to narrow the gap which separates the educational from the industrial world and to increase co-operation between these two groups. After working hours the members of this group meet for discussion of the problems which baffle them. Advice of experts is sought to clarify the thinking of the group. It was for this reason that the visit to the Chicago Urban League was made.

Mr. Foster pointed out that the problems of industry are not those of races, but are inherent in industry itself and that these problems must be solved by the participants in industry as a whole, and not by any color group.

After the discussion, a tour was arranged whereby the women could visit the large number of business, social and civic institutions owned, controlled, and operated by colored people.

NEW ORLEANS — LA. — FEBRUARY 1925

JAN 10 1925

## NEGRO POPULATION TO HELP CIVIC CHEST

Plans to Be Outlined to  
Ministers and Repre-  
sentatives.

The part the negro population of New Orleans will play in the Community Chest program will be outlined to ministers and representatives of that race at a general meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Pythian Temple, Saratoga and Gravier streets. The meeting has been called at the instance of Mrs. Paul F. Jahncke, chairman of the church division of the chest, and besides Mrs. Jahncke, addresses will be made by William Pfaff, chest treasurer, and Miss Eleanor McMain of Kingsley House. Short talks will also be delivered by Rev. H. H. Dunn and other members of the negro clergy.

The Community Chest membership includes eight negro institutions that will be financed by the central body during the current year. They are: Colored Day Nursery, Flint-Goodridge hospital, Lafon Catholic Old Folks Home, Lafon Protestant Old Folks Home, Lafon Orphan Boys' Asylum, Liner's Harvest Home, Peoples M. E. Community Center and St. John's Berchman's Asylum.

CHICAGO ILL. POST  
NOVEMBER 27, 1923

## HELPING TO SOLVE THE RACE PROBLEM

The opening of a club for Negro boys on the south side is an event upon which the interested citizens of both races deserve to be congratulated. The need for such an institution has been felt for a long time, and its possible usefulness to the community cannot be overestimated.

The dedication services of the new club were held Wednesday night in the building at 3949 South Michigan avenue, which has been purchased and remodeled to serve its purpose. It was formerly occupied by Calvary church. It will now be the center for the juvenile life of the district in its leisure time, under wise and sympathetic direction.

In its new form the building will offer the boys the advantages of a well-equipped gymnasium, billiard and recreation rooms, class-rooms for groups interested in such practical occupations as tailoring, cooking, canning, printing and various handicrafts. Bowling alleys and a swimming pool are projected.

The general plan of organization is that

which has proved so efficacious in the Union League Boys' club, at 19th and Leavitt streets—a club which numbers some 3,000 members, and which has reduced the juvenile delinquency in its district to astonishingly low figures when compared with those of other congested districts lacking such facilities.

THE POST has frequently expressed its belief in the well-managed boys' club as an agency for combating many of the evils which are deplorably characteristic of city life. We, therefore, welcome heartily this first undertaking of the sort devoted exclusively to the Negro boy. We see in it, not merely a means by which the youngsters of the colored race may get a better opportunity to develop physically and morally, but a helpful factor in establishing relations of understanding and sympathy between the two races in Chicago. The importance of encouraging every agency which promises usefulness in this direction need not be argued. Anyone familiar with the situation which has developed in the so-called "black belt" on the south side realizes that it is potent for peril to the peace and welfare of the community if such relations are not promoted effectively.

The South Side Boys' Club foundation has been organized to assume responsibility for

this new venture, and both races are represented among the trustees. Thus the spirit of inter-race co-operation for community welfare is encouraged and given most happy expression.

Lewis E. Myers, president of the L. E. Myers company, is chairman of the board. Among the other trustees of the white race are Samuel Insull, Britton I. Budd, Robert Klees and Daniel Schuyler. Jesse Binga, banker, and Joseph D. Bibb, editor of the *Whip*, are among the trustees representing the colored race.

Mr. Myers has been for many years a friend of the boys and a believer in boys' club work. He is president of the Allendale Farm school for boys, and was chairman of the middle west division of the Boys' club federation. Mr. Budd was one of the founders of the Union League Boys' club, and has been its generous supporter; Mr. Klees is its executive director. The board has, therefore, both good will and experience with which to launch its new and promising enterprise.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS  
NOVEMBER 24, 1923

## CITIZENS GIVE \$50,000 CLUB FOR NEGRO BOYS

Foundation at 3947 South Michigan Boulevard to Be Dedicated To-Morrow.

White and Negro citizens have joined hands in a \$50,000 investment to cope with the boy problem in the Negro community. Five hundred prominent business and professional men of both races will attend the dedication services to-morrow night of the South Side Boys' Club Foundation, the feature of which will be a dinner in the new clubhouse at 3947 South Michigan boulevard.

Samuel Insull will be the principal speaker. Honors will be shared by Joseph Johnson, a 12-year-old Negro lad,

who will make the address of welcome. Among the other speakers will be the Rev. C. M. Tanner, assistant to Bishop A. J. Carey of the African Methodist Episcopal church; Dr. T. W. Stephens, physician and sociologist, who is field

organizer of the foundation; Robert Klees, managing director of the Union League Club Foundation for Boys' clubs, and Ross D. Brown. The chairman of the evening will be Lewis E. Myers, president of the L. E. Myers Construction company. Music will be provided by the South Side Boys' Club Foundation band and by the Wendell Phillips Junior High School Glee club, as well as by Miss Alpha Bratton, and community singing will be led by Joseph Hahn.

The trustees of the club are Lewis E. Myers, chairman; Jesse Binga, colored banker; Britton I. Budd, president Chicago Rapid Transit company; Joseph D. Bibb, editor Chicago Whip; Melvin J. Chisum; Oscar DePriest, colored real-estate and insurance man; Ernest Graham, architect; Samuel Insull; Robert Klees; Daniel J. Schuyler, lawyer, and Edward H. Wright, lawyer.

### Seek to Solve Boy Problem.

"The South Side Boys' Club Foundation is a step toward solving the increasing seriousness of the boy problem among colored boys on the south side," Dr. T. W. Stephens, field organizer, said in telling of the reasons for the club's organization. "The club has been founded as a result of an exhaustive study made by a group of prominent business men and has been organized along lines similar to the Union League Boys' Club Foundation.

"The object of the club is entirely philanthropic. It will endeavor to take the boys off the streets and to teach them honesty and provide them an environment such as will foster higher morality. The club will be nonsectarian. Recreational facilities, as well as educational opportunities, are being provided and wherever possible the club will endeavor to aid boys, where necessary, in the securing of employment."

### Building Is Purchased.

The clubhouse which has been purchased at 3947-49 South Michigan boulevard, together with improvements amounting to \$12,000, which have been donated by contractors, represents an investment of \$50,000. The building was formerly occupied by Calvary church. It is being equipped with a library, recreation room, billiard room, gymnasium and a room set aside for small boys and classes in tailoring, cooking, canning, printing and handicraft. Bowling alleys will be located in the basement, and a swimming pool is planned. Four rooms on the top floor will be given over to emergency aid work, they being furnished to provide temporary lodgings for homeless boys or or those who come to the city without sufficient funds. The club already has a membership list of more than 1,000 colored boys.

Dr. T. W. Stephens, who will reside at the club and direct its activities,

has been engaged in similar work for twenty-five years. He was born in Chickasaw Nation, Okla. When three and a half years he was carried off into the mountains by a band of outlaws. He received his education at Nashville, Tenn., and his degree in medicine at the Meharry Medical college, Nashville. He gave up his medical practice three years ago to devote all of his time to work among colored boys.

# Many Citizens Comment On Lung Block Survey

## Urban League Study Of Notorious Congested Section Called Sensational Reading

The Urban League survey of the "Lung Block" from which the Afro-American carried a number of charts and photographs has brought forward a number of comments from citizens here of both races.

Besides the Afro publicity given the survey a number of copies were sent to interested parties and what follows are some of the comments reaching the office of the League.

"If the Urban League had done nothing else the first year than produce that report its work would have been well worth while."

George B. Murphy,  
Principal School 112, Baltimore.

"I think it is excellent. I am very much pleased also with the favorable comments I have noted concerning it in the daily papers as well as in the AFRO. I am pleased to note that you were asked to discuss it at the meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. I appreciated your quoting me. . . . If it is to be printed, I hope you will send me one of the earliest copies."

Forrester B. Washington,  
Secretary The Armstrong Association,  
of Philadelphia.

"It is undoubtedly the best piece of work ever done. You are to be heartily congratulated. We shall use it as a model in compiling our own report." (on the Lower North Side.)

A. L. Foster,  
Secretary The Chicago Urban League.

"After making a careful study of your graphs giving statistical record of your findings in the Lung District, I wish to state that in my humble judgement, it is a masterpiece. From my experience in matters of this kind, I know that such a technical study entails patience, persistency and efficiency. It is the most valuable contribution to the City of Baltimore, in matters of municipal concern that has been made."

H. M. Gross,  
Principal Schools 108 and 114.

"I have read with a great deal of interest the survey of the Lung Block. . . . and consider it a very valuable contribution to the study of the social conditions of the Negro in our cities. I am of the opinion that the conditions as found in the Lung Block of Baltimore may be duplicated in most large cities of the nation, especially those in which the Negroes live in large numbers and are practically segregated."

William W. Sanders,  
Supervisor of Negro School, West Virginia.

"For the first time last evening I was able to read over the material you sent me on the 'LUNG BLOCK.' It is most amazing."

ARTHUR E. HUNGERFORD,  
Publicity Advisor

"The 'Lung Block' survey has been completed by the Urban League. . . ."

It represents the work of several months. It comprises sixty-five pages of text, with many photographs, tables and charts in addition. It is—or should be—sensational reading for Baltimore people."

Henry M. Hyde in the Baltimore  
EVENING SUN.

"Your survey of the 'Lung Block' was very interesting and instructive. It bears out my impression as to the num-

ber of children to be found there. Mr. Thomas Clark and I spent the better parts of two hours reading it together."

C. ERNEST BAKER.

"It is just such information as you have obtained regarding this section that will be valuable to your city authorities in producing the general plan for the Park system. It is usually not possible within the appropriation available to study every portion of the city in minute detail and, therefore, detailed portions of selected portions of the city are one of the essential means of coming at any general conception of the whole situation."

MR. HENRY VINCENT HUBBARD,  
of Brookline, Mass., expert advisor to the Baltimore Park Board.

"Mr. Moss has listed everything that happened in the Lung Block last year except the number of rain-storms.

Seriously it is the most complete study of a small area that we have and I have twice presented it to my classes at the University (John Hopkins University). The material is carefully compiled and the explanatory charts and graphs lend interest and clarity to the reading matter."

DR. BROADUS MITCHELL,  
Professor of Economics,  
Johns Hopkins University.

"I was very much interested to read the copy of the study of the Lung Block. . . . The survey gives a very complete idea of the situation in question."

DR. DAVID E. WEGLEIN,  
Acting Superintendent of  
Public Instruction.

"It seems to me that you have done a very careful and valuable piece of work and I have read it with interest. I have been interested in this block for years and wish it might be wiped out and a park created in its stead."

MRS. JOHN WESLEY BROWNE,  
of the Board of School Commissioners.

"I want to have a copy of those maps and charts so that I may show the Commission what is being accomplished by wiping out that whole block. The conditions there are frightful."

MR. ROBERT SHARRETTS,  
Secretary, The Public Improvement  
Commission.

"I was very much interested in reading it (the Lung Block Survey) and think you deserve to be congratulated on the thoroughness with which you have done the work."

ANNA D. WARD,  
General Secretary,  
The Family Welfare Association.

"I wish to congratulate you on the thoroughness and completeness with which you have done the job. The

survey contains a wealth of material and seems to have compiled the figures very carefully and completely."

EMORY H. NILES, Att'y,  
Niles, Wolfe, Barton and Marrow.

"I received a copy of the Lung Block Survey, which I have read with a great deal of interest. . . . I want to commend you particularly for the notes and explanations without which so many statistical tables are not only valueless, but misleading."

HOWARD C. HILL, Secretary,  
Prisoners' Aid Society of Baltimore.

Complete copies of this survey are on file at the office of the Urban League and may be obtained by any wishing to peruse the whole text which contains 80 pages with charts, photographs and tables.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1925.

Massachusetts.

**Seymour Carroll Accepts  
Field Secretaryship With  
American Humane Society**

Boston, Mass.—Dr. Francis H. Row-  
ley, president of the American Humane  
Education Society of Boston, with na-  
tional headquarters in this city, announced  
at the end of the annual meeting of the  
board of directors of the society here on  
January 17, that Seymour Carroll of  
New York City, at one time recreational  
director of the American Red Cross,  
has been appointed as field secretary of  
the Society with headquarters at Green-  
ville, S. C. 1-24-25

Mr. Carroll is to assume charge of  
his new duties February 1

MINNEAPOLIS MINN. EVE. TRIB  
OCTOBER 1, 1925

## Negroes Organize for Social Service

The Minneapolis Urban league, organized for social service among the Negroes, Wednesday began a survey to accumulate data upon which to direct its work. Forty volunteer workers, both white and Negro citizens, will make the survey, under the direction of Abram L. Harris, executive secretary of the league. He will be assisted by Edwin L. Clarke and M. C. Elmer, professors in the sociology department of the university, in the capacity of advisors. The league, which is a member of the Council of Social Agencies but which does not participate in the Community fund, reported an increase of 3,200 in the Negro population of the city in the last 12 years, the total now being 5,800.

*Yazoo City*  
*Herald*  
*6-26-25*

## Negroes In Yazoo Making Progress

### Most of Them Own Homes, Have Churches, Stores and Lodges

In working up the data we used for our last Friday's edition we were astonished and surprised to note the development of the negro in Yazoo City.

The North has, since the war, been howling of the down trodden negro of the south and it has gone unnoticed to a large extent. With the following data one can see at a glance that the negroes of Yazoo City are about as fortunate a people as can be found anywhere.

They have two Methodist churches and three Baptist, all between the corporate limits of the city. St. Stephens on Jefferson is probably the oldest of them all.

It is a good, substantial brick building, well fitted out. This church was built by negroes, the white people contributing to the fund. The A. M. E. Church on Monroe street is another large brick building and is furnished nicely. Each church has a good parsonage near by where their pastors live free of rent and are well paid.

The Baptists have one church on Powell street, one on Broadway and one out in Lintonia. All have a large membership and are doing a good service in trying to set a better standard of living for the negro.

A large per centage of the negroes own their own homes in the city and maintain their property well. Some have displayed decided taste in the building of their homes and keep them neat and in order. There is quite an effort being made to lead the negroes into a better standard of living and to be more moral and more genteel in their every day lives. This is a gradual growth and while it is slow, it is gradually moving.

They are organized and have a W. O. U., a lodge which was reorganized and put on its feet by John L.

Webb with headquarters now located in Hot Springs, Ark. This lodge is prospering yearly. Only last year another insurance order was launched in Yazoo by negroes and is making good headway as a means of benefiting the negro and taking him from the class of the vagabond into the self respecting, law abiding, negro. This order is called the Sons and Daughters of the Afro-American. T. J. Huddleston has been a leader in this organization, the object, like that of the W. O. U., being to care for the sick and the distressed of their own race and to bury them when they die decently.

There is at present on foot an effort to organize an old peoples' home for colored people to be built and supported by their own efforts.

They have a large school building, the plant being worth probably \$30,000, where there are 16 teachers, all colored, and they have nine month schooling each year. Last year they had an enrollment of over 1200. They have two years high school work in their curriculum and each year they have a large class to graduate from the school, many of whom go to colleges, which are maintained by the different societies for the benefit of the colored race.

They also receive instructions in domestic science and in agriculture, in the last two years a special teacher being employed for the girls and Prof. Webber instructing the boys.

There are eight grocery stores in Yazoo City owned and kept by negroes, one meat market, six barber shops, twelve restaurants, three hotels. Two physicians, Dr's. L. T. Miller and R. E. Fullilove. Dr. Miller has a large sanitorium where he looks after his patients of his own race and keeps a corps of colored nurses. In this way the negroes are ministering to their own, and the white farmers whenever it is the wish of the tenants on their place to have the negro doctor in preference to the white, always permit them to come on the plantations and practice. There has never been any friction in this line.

They have three womens clubs which are federated into one which is federated with the colored womens club of the state. These clubs are Paul L. Dunbar, E. B. Miller, president; Bettie Wolfolk, secretary; and the Booker T. Washington Club, A. M. Jordan, president; and H. Williams, secretary; Mary Talbutt Club, J. Donaldson, president; P. Gunn, secretary. The activities of these clubs are along the line of charity and racial uplift.

They have a colored dentist, B. H. Dilworth. These organizations are all organized and directed entirely by the colored people.

Business League, Yazoo Local No. 297 National Negro Business League, organized in 1923, with 8 members, has an enrollment of 75 at this writing. 52 per cent of this number are farmers. "National Negro Health Week" was inaugurated by the League, which proved very successful. 25 prizes were awarded in this campaign.

The League affiliates with The National League, also The State League at Jackson, sending (1) one delegate to the sessions of the National body in Arkansas and (6) six to the state meeting last year. The officials of the local league are as follows:

Dr. B. H. Dilworth, president; C. N. Stephens, vice president; Prof. J. H. Webber, chairman executive committee; R. J. Pierce, treasurer; A. E. Leland, secretary.

The Men's Inter-denomination Bible Class, organized February 1924, is the largest in the state having something over 100 members. The class meets every Sunday at 4:00 o'clock, at a different church.

The class picnic is an event that is enjoyed by all. The volley ball team composed of members are preparing for this event. R. W. Berry, president; Dr. B. H. Dilworth, vice president; W. W. Chue, treasurer; E. G. Hill, secretary.

Besides those named there are negro contractors, brick masons and carpenters, all of whom are making a good living, to say nothing of the many hundreds of negro farmers who own their own land, teams and many of them cars. The Yazoo negro dresses well and in their appearance there is a neatness that bespeaks that they are learning to care for their homes and their bodies as well.

The Public Health Service is doing more for the negro than for the whites in teaching them to care for their bodies and to live cleaner lives morally. Many of the large planters where they have numbers of families have been having them all tested and treated for the different diseases to which the negro has been a prey and which has taken its toll in hundreds of lives.

The Baptist have a B. Y. P. U. organization in which the young are being trained. They have several womens organizations doing missionary work in maintaining a good school for girls in Natchez, giving them an industrial as well as literary work. Every one of these organizations are under the direction and control of the colored people and in their efforts for self help the white encourage them by subscribing motts liberally to any cause they espouse in this line.

They have three schools which are assisted by the Rosenwald fund and

T. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM  
FEBRUARY 12, 1925  
**SURVEY OF SANITATION  
AMONG NEGROES MADE**

**Community Council Com-  
mittee Submits Recom-  
mendations for Im-  
provements.**

A study of the sanitation and housing conditions among the negroes of St. Louis by the Committee on Inter-racial Health of the Community Council has resulted in the Race Relations Department of the council adopting recommendations for improving the conditions and for more adequate facilities and care of tubercular negro children.

The committee found that many of the negro children in need of dental care could not be treated because of a lack of facilities, which circumstance, together with the need of open air rooms in negro schools, will be remedied in the fall by the recommendations made to the Community Council. An attempt will also be made to obtain a minimum of 500 beds at City Hospital No. 2, for negroes, instead of the 347 beds now available.

Among the recommendations was included one for a large staff of sanitary inspectors to secure better supervision of the health of negroes employed in various industries and for an investigation of the insurance companies and sick benefit prevalent among the negroes. The committee included several negroes.

**THOSE BOND ISSUE  
IMPROVEMENTS**

Two years ago, St. Louis passed an \$86,000,000 Bond Issue Improvement program. The decision of the voters of St. Louis was unanimous for the proposed city-wide improvement of municipal facilities. Civic publicity experts heralded to the country what a wonderful city St. Louis would be when all of these improvements were put in effect. Most St. Louisans took just pride in these improvements. Our city was, at last, going to pull itself out of its filthy, muddy streets, inadequate water supply and lack of civic recreational facilities.

This year, under a program of improvement, included, among other things, a new City Hospital No. 2, improvement of our present playgrounds, together with several additional playgrounds, bath houses and swimming pools for the colored population of the city. To date, outside of considerable discussion of the location of the new City Hospital No. 2, no definite decision has been announced regarding these improvements, although Colored St. Louis is looking forward to such an announcement.

We need bath houses and need them badly, because of the lack of modern bath equipment in a considerable number of houses in the older section of the city.

We need swimming pools where our boys and girls, men and women may have the wholesome recreation and invigorating health which comes from swimming.

We need playgrounds and still more playgrounds, for as a matter of fact, almost 60% of the Colored population living east of Grand is provided with only one-fourth square at Leffingwell and Lawton for municipal recreation.

We need a new City Hospital No. 2 and need it badly. Winter is coming and in a few weeks, our present facilities will not be sufficient and it will be necessary to use inadequate quarters. Under such circumstances, it is utterly impossible to render efficient service to the sick and afflicted.

Colored St. Louis will await the development of the Bond Issue improvement with a great deal of interest during the next few months and will greet with enthusiasm the decision for definite action concerning the recreational and health facilities greatly needed for the health and welfare of our section of the population.

# Urban League Opens Another Home For Unfortunate Girls

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Before September the Florence Crittendon Home for Colored Girls will be opened at 2446 Michigan Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., with Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bruce, founder, president of the board of control. In the fall of 1923, Mrs. Elizabeth Bruce, wife of one of Kansas City's prominent surgeons, became interested in social service work as a volunteer in the Juvenile Court of Jackson County, where she represented the local Urban League. In her work there she learned of various problems confronting the colored juvenile. Her work has the unqualified approval and commendation of Judge Porterfield, who presides over the Juvenile Division of the Court, Chief Probation Officer and other attaches of the court.

In the adjustment of various cases which came to her attention in this condition she immediately set out to meet it. In the course of time, she became affiliated with the Girls' Advisory Bureau which is maintained by the Junior League and supervises the Mrs. Bruce learned of the lack of institutions that were available for caring for the unfortunate colored girl, notwithstanding the fact that there were many cases of unmarried mothers, most of whom were girls under 16. Seeing a chance, Florence Crittendon Home for unfortunate white girls. With the advice of Mrs. Addie J. Sortor, director of the advisory bureau, and co-operation of the Urban League the necessary initial steps were taken for the establishment of this institution.

In the meantime some 75 cases of girls have been adjusted as well as possible in the local City Hos-

pital and in private families, with several new cases being reported each week.

## Capacity for Forty.

Mrs. Bruce was very energetic in placing before practically every women's and men's club the need of a Home for Unmarried Mothers. She also interested the director of the Council of Social Agencies, the Charity Budget Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Federation of Colored Charities and Philanthropists. As a result the property which was abandoned by the Children's Orphan Home, a 12-room house, was given over to this purpose by the board of directors. The expense of \$2,500 for remodeling the building was covered by William Volker, a Kansas City philanthropist. Sufficient funds were raised from clubs and lodges among the colored people, to maintain the institution for at least six months.

The home will be able to accommodate 25 girls and 15 boarding babies. Rates will be within reach of any girl who needs the care of the institution.

ENTON N. J. TIMES  
FEBRUARY 14, 1925

# ART RESEARCH N NEGRO SURVEY

nittee Seeking Solution to  
ace's Problems in This  
City

Research work in connection with  
rey of the city being made by  
renton Inter-Racial Committee  
y under way. The committee  
een considering the growth of  
egro population for some time  
ave now started research with  
to formulation of plans which  
assist in the improvement of  
ions among the negroes here.  
research work is in charge of  
S. Johnson, of the National  
League of New York, which  
a specialty of such matters.  
Johnson's headquarters is at the  
Lincoln School on North Mont-  
y Street.  
negro population of the city  
xpanded immensely in recent  
and many new problems have  
ted themselves. Forward look-  
tizens of the white and negro  
feel that since the exigencies  
population affect and are af-  
by the usual questions of in-  
housing, health, crime and  
atters, it is necessary that a  
ehensive survey be made to de-  
e precisely the circumstances  
er to find where the maladjust-  
exist and that they may be  
gently corrected.  
ong the prominent members of  
committee are: Assemblyman A.  
Reeves, Surrogate Samuel  
stick and Arthur T. Long, prin-  
of Lincoln School.

N. J. PRESS GUARD  
JANUARY 22, 1925

NEGRO CENTER OPENS  
ut 100 young people turned out  
ight at the new negro com-  
y center recently established by  
ecreation Commission at school  
An interesting program was  
ed and an interesting address  
community center work was  
ed by Recreation Supervisor I.  
rnett, M. D.

ATLANTIC CITY N. J. PRESS

MARCH 27, 1925

## BETTER DAY FOR NORTHSIDE

One promising sign of the day is a realization b  
real estate men that a better type of home is de  
manded on the Northside.

Atlantic City grew so rapidly for many year  
that little attention was paid to its "back yard." Th  
latter needs cleaning up. Progressive colored peopl  
do not want to live without modern conveniences  
in gloomy, poorly ventilated houses. They hav  
the money for something better, and they are willin  
to spend it. Some real estate men have taken th  
trouble to find this out. They have "cashed in" or  
the knowledge.

Even north of Mediterranean avenue small modern  
houses are renting to colored people today for  
from \$60 to \$75 a month. That may be a revela-  
tion to some folks paying from \$100 to \$125 a  
month for apartments on Atlantic and Pacific ave-  
nues in Chelsea. But it is fact, nevertheless.

The city "built better than it knew" when it  
erected the thoroughly modern and handsome  
memorial building for colored soldiers on a site near  
Adriatic avenue in the vicinity of New York and  
Kentucky avenues. Wonder how many thousands of  
Atlantic City's permanent residents have never seen  
this building! At present it gives the impression of  
an opal in a grimy setting of anthracite, but when  
surrounding ground is cleared up and public swings  
and other playground apparatus put in condition,  
the site will be an attractive center for thousands of  
colored residents.

As the city can afford it, there should be added  
other playground features exclusively for colored  
people. Make the northside attractive and the col-  
ored man will be perfectly contented with it for his  
home.

Until now the colored housing and amusement  
question had been approached from the wrong angle  
in Atlantic City. We had overlooked that the  
philosophy of life is the same for the colored man as  
for all other races. If anything, the colored people  
of Atlantic City deserve highest praise for surviving  
an environment which was not of their own mak-  
ing and never to their liking.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION

MAY 22, 1925

## NEGRO WOMEN PLAN BIG ORGANIZATION

Welfare Work for Race to Be  
in One Body—To Meet  
Tuesdav.

Organizations of negroes in Brook-  
lyn are much interested in their first  
conference of women to be held next  
Tuesday at the Nazarene Congrega-  
tional Church, Troy avenue and  
Herkimer street. It will be an all-  
day's gathering and will extend into  
the night. Every club, society and  
other united negro interest has been  
invited to attend and a large assem-  
blage is expected.

It is intended by the leaders of the  
movement to organize for the pur-  
pose of bringing the civic, welfare,  
charity, housing and probationary  
work under a central head for the  
better handling of all problems  
affecting the race in Brooklyn.

Recently an All Friends Club has  
been organized by the leading ne-  
gro philanthropists in the city to  
care for strangers coming to Brook-  
lyn, and a fund is being raised to  
obtain a home for the care of un-  
protected girls. In this home there  
is also to be a day nursery for the  
care of children whose mothers are  
compelled to be at service.

The leaders in this movement are  
now receiving subscriptions. They  
are Mrs. Ida Swindell, 506a Macon  
street, the president of the club;  
Mrs. E. M. Williams, of 54 Bain-  
bridge street, secretary; Miss Esther  
Bradley, 711 Herkimer street, treas-  
urer, and Mrs. Louise M. Fayer-  
weather, 1095 Park place, commit-  
tee chairman.

NEWARK N. J. NEWS

SEPTEMBER 16, 1925

## Community Center Is Urged to Uplift Hill District Negroes

Urban League Secretary Declares Lack of Proper Place  
to Assemble Overcrowding and Poor House  
Make District Festering Spot.

Bad housing, overcrowding and  
lack of more specialized welfare work  
among the negro population in the

Hill district is creating serious con-  
ditions, according to a number of so-  
cial workers in this city. Definite  
statements with regard to the phys-  
ical and moral health of that section  
are made by William M. Ashby, ex-  
ecutive secretary of the Urban League,  
who has just completed a personal  
study of the situation and believes  
there is urgent need of a real com-  
munity center in that section.

Some preparatory work toward de-  
vising means of bettering conditions  
has been undertaken by the welfare  
council of the Welfare Federation of  
Newark, including several informal  
meetings held at the Montgomery  
Street School, but as yet they have  
not prepared a report of conditions  
or outlined a program to be under-  
taken.

After sketching conditions on the

Hill Mr. Ashby declared: "Here in  
this district is the really sore and  
festering spot of the social problems  
of Newark."

Estimating the negro population of  
this city at 23,000 or 24,000 this wel-  
fare investigator states that from  
one-quarter to one-third of that num-  
ber live in the section bounded by  
Springfield avenue on the north, West  
and Monmouth streets on the east,  
Avon avenue on the south and Boyd  
street on the west. Here, he points  
out, are gathered other racial groups  
—Jews, Poles and Rumanians.

In regard to this Mr. Ashby's re-  
port says:

"Just how these people of various  
races, of different cultures and some-  
what different attitudes toward life  
have gotten along, at least without  
any of the more horrible offenses, one  
toward another, for the last ten years,  
is difficult to say. For here are pres-  
ent, in a very pronounced way, many  
of the very conditions that have pro-  
duced racial outbreaks in other cities.

Perhaps the observation of a colored  
man who has conducted a barber bus-  
iness in the heart of the section for  
a number of years somewhat explains  
it. He observes that the colored folks  
mind their own business and do what  
they have to do among themselves,  
and the white folks do the same.  
There seems, too, to be a general feel-  
ing when two individual members of  
the two races clash that it is but an  
individual affair and must be settled  
among themselves."

### Crowding and Poor Housing.

Picturing the congestion the league  
secretary says:

"In one apartment house of consid-  
erable size in Charlton street there  
are said to be living from ninety to  
100 families. The individual apart-  
ment is four rooms and many of the  
families occupying them have from  
five to eight persons. For the most  
part the rooms are dark and poorly  
ventilated. Other places show as much  
crowding and physical conditions that  
are worse. In one house, during the  
recent rain, umbrellas had to be held  
up to prevent soaking by water which  
streamed through the roof of the  
house.

"Just what effects these crowded  
conditions, poor housing and the lack  
of facilities for the valuable use of  
spare time are having on the moral-  
ity, health and law-breaking tenden-  
cies of the negroes in the community  
show themselves plainly from fig-  
ures."

For his figures Mr. Ashby draws  
on other agencies as follows:

"The Department of Child Hygiene  
reports that there were seventy-eight  
unmarried colored mothers in the city  
of Newark in 1924. Of this number,  
twenty-seven, or just slightly more  
than 33 1-3 per cent., lived in the dis-  
trict here described. Of the seventy-  
eight, only seven were twenty years  
old or more. The youngest was thir-  
teen. Most of them were just turning  
seventeen.

"The Department of Tuberculosis  
estimates that fifty per cent. of all the  
reported cases of tuberculosis among  
negroes live on the Hill. From  
January 1, 1924, to October 1, 1924,  
there were reported in the department  
124 active cases among negroes. Of  
these sixty-one, or nearly fifty per  
cent., died. During this period, too,  
sixteen cases were sent to the Essex  
Mountain Sanatorium. Ten of them  
died there. The nurse who followed  
up the remaining six who were dis-  
charged reports that they died later.

"In the Fourth Police Precinct,  
which is located in this district, the  
patrolmen, court officers and desk of-  
ficers observe that nearly one-third  
of the cases coming to them now are  
negroes. The major portion of the of-  
fenses are committed by persons un-  
der twenty-five years. While, for the  
most part, they are not serious, and  
are of a nature which might easily  
be offset by counteracting influences  
for good, yet we must view with a  
bit of alarm so startling a proportion.

"In the district are seventy-nine  
saloons or 'cafes' as they are now  
called," states Mr. Ashby. "While in  
some of these the patronage is doubt-  
less exclusively white they are, for  
by far the most part, places in which  
both negroes and whites mix indis-  
criminately. Many of them have Negro  
bartenders, porters or jazz artists  
in order to favor the negro trade. All  
of these saloons, with but two excep-  
tions, are owned and operated by

whites. Sometimes they are located in basements. In one instance there is a saloon in a basement, another next to it on the first floor, both of them located within probably 100 feet of a Baptist Church.

"There are, too, thirteen pool rooms operated and frequented by negroes. With but three exceptions they are of the poorest sort, several of them also being in basements.

"One is disposed to excuse and even condone the existence of these pool rooms and cafes in spite of one's knowledge of their viciousness when one considers the almost total lack of other agencies making for good among them. They at least serve as meeting places for people in whose minds the yearning for sociability is so inexpressibly strong. Into these places, therefore, go hundreds of young and old who despise the character of the crowd in which they mingle. But they are irresistibly drawn to them for the sheer want of companionship and the escape from living rooms that are all but unbearable.

#### Evil in "House Parties."

"But by many the cafes and pool rooms are not regarded as dangerous as another new form of vice. It is the 'house party.' This has developed into a regular business. It works after the following manner: Tickets are sold for a 'whist party' or 'chicken supper,' etc. The crowd goes, usually very young people. Cards are played and chicken is sold. Then they get down to the real business of the evening. From many unsuspecting places liquor is drawn and sold. Then, too, begins the dancing, two special types known as the 'Black Bottom' and 'Fish Tail,' both variations of the Charleston, are favored. The party often ends disastrously for some individuals who went to it innocently believing it would be the sort of entertainment advertised on the ticket they purchased.

"To offset these conditions there are located in this whole area only two social agencies working among negroes," asserts Mr. Ashby, naming as the two the Waverly district office of the Social Service Bureau and the Newark Council of Colored Boys' Work. "The bureau," he adds, "is doing wonderfully well in patching up the sometimes appalling conditions of broken and impoverished families. H. M. Stewart of the council for colored boys is showing good results also."

Other agencies mentioned are two city playgrounds, six public schools, one parish school, one Jewish school, three regularly established churches for colored people and three others conducted in basements.

#### Suggests Remedies.

Remedies proposed by Mr. Ashby are as follows:

There should be some negro policemen of high character in the vicinity. Understanding as they do their people, it is almost certain that some of the minor offenses now demanding attention of the courts could be checked before becoming active.

Negroes in the community must develop among themselves a strong and trusted leader in whom they would have confidence and who, leading, would not betray them.

But the real remedy looking toward the bringing about of a more wholesome life among negroes in that community would be the establishment

and maintenance of a character building agency, a community center. It should provide as adequately as possible the following features:

Day nursery for negro babies whose mothers are out at day's work.

Games and recreational facilities for children of graded school age.

Recreational facilities, club rooms, musical societies, dramatics for young men and young women. Especially should young women be given information on sex hygiene, health and morals.

Clubs and club rooms, social, fraternal, civic and educational for adults.

A large assembly room in which a great number of the community could gather for information on the various important matters of the day, and especially to learn of the progress being made by negroes in other sections of the country.

Room with equipment in which young women, especially those who have most recently come among us and who lack the training, may be taught essentials in housekeeping.

TRENTON N. J. ADVERTISER

OCTOBER 18, 1925

## DONATE \$966 TO COLORED NURSERY

Contributions amounting to \$966.72 were received by the Trenton Colored Day Nursery, here yesterday from the sale of tags.

The committee in charge of the tag day arrangements consisted of Mrs. Fannie Stewart, chairman; Mrs. E. Rodman, Mrs. A. L. White, Mrs. George Elin, Mrs. Louise Austin, Mrs. Lena Binn and Mrs. Sadie Moore.

The committee wishes to thank the public for its generous donation.

## Builds For Negro Tenants

By The Associated Negro Press.  
Camden, N. J., Nov. 5.—A modern \$60,000 apartment house for Negroes, the first definite step to solve the housing problem for colored residents in this city, will be erected on Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth it became known here Saturday.

Plans for the structure have been drawn and have been approved by the New Jersey Board of Tenement House Supervision, it was stated by the owner, Louis Rothman.

# JOHN D. AIDS NEGRO COMMUNITY WORK

BROOKLYN N. Y. FACTS

NOVEMBER 18, 1925

## "Dollar-for-Dollar" Gift Prom- ised Two Boro Institutions.

John D. Rockefeller will give, to a maximum of \$1,000, one dollar for each dollar contributed to the Brooklyn Urban League of the Lincoln Settlement by negro churches, associations and individuals before Dec. 31. It was announced today by Robert J. Elzy, head of the joint executive staff of these two organizations.

"The offer," he said, "will help materially in financing our program of social service, which includes health, housing, employment, juvenile probation for the Children's Court, the only day nursery for colored children in Brooklyn, boys' and girls' clubs, and similar activities.

"While all our activities are directed toward improving conditions among Brooklyn's growing colored population, our policy is to approach the work not as a negro problem but as a community responsibility."

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION

NOVEMBER 18, 1925

## NEGRO SETTLEMENTS ARE OFFERED AID

An offer to give to a maximum of \$1,000, one dollar for each dollar contributed to the Brooklyn Urban League, or Lincoln Settlement, by negro churches, associations and individuals before Dec. 31, was announced to-day by Robert J. Elzy, head of the joint executive staff of these two organizations.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has long taken a generous interest in the development of the Urban League programme, both nationally and in New York City, is the donor. In making the announcement, Mr. Elzy also told of the plans being perfected to meet this offer in full.

"The offer," he said, "will help materially in financing our programme of social service which includes health, housing, employment, juvenile probation for the Children's Court, the only day nursery in Brooklyn for colored children, boys' and girls' clubs and similar activities. It will also make it possible for us to continue to provide quarters for a kindergarten of the public school system and for visiting nurses.

"But it has greater significance than merely support of such a social

service programme. While all of our activities are directed towards improving conditions among Brooklyn's growing colored population, our policy is to approach the work not as a negro problem but as a community responsibility. To this end the board of directors of both Urban League and Lincoln Settlement are composed of representative men and women of both races.

"As a result our programme offers the only opportunity in Brooklyn for responsible, public spirited negroes to become actively associated with white persons in a truly co-operative endeavor to improve conditions and promote community welfare. This offer provides a splendid chance to our colored citizens to add to their moral endorsement an important financial backing for this programme.

"We already have evidence that this opportunity will be understood and appreciated. The Daughters of Virginia have made an initial contribution, the Brownie Club is making arrangements for a benefit card party, the colored Big Sister Committee is planning to have a tea at Lincoln Settlement, so that the guests may see for themselves the activities going on there, and the churches are making definite plans to co-operate with us.

"Already Dr. Henry H. Proctor, of Nazarene Congregational Church, has offered us his Sunday evening service, Dec. 20, and the Rev. T. S. Harten, pastor of Holy Trinity, has offered a service some Sunday in December. In a campaign to meet this offer in full, emphasis will be laid upon memberships from individuals and definite contributions from the churches and clubs, as we want to show the type of moral support which our programme commands."

The joint executive staff of the two organizations is composed of negroes, in addition to Mr. Elzy, who is executive secretary, Mrs. T. J. Burge serves as assistant secretary and Children's Court representative; Mrs. Viola James is case-worker and visiting teacher of Public Schools 5 and 67, and Miss Laura Valdes is the office secretary. Mrs. B. B. Landis is head nurse of the Day Nursery.

Mrs. Thomas L. Leeming is president of the Urban League and William H. Baldwin of Lincoln Settlement. Other officers and directors of the two organizations include Dr. H. H. Proctor, Francis A. Wilson, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Mrs. Edwin F. Horne, Mrs. E. P. Goodrich, Frank H. Gilbert, Dr. Henry Neumann, Mrs. L. A. Henderson, Mrs. L. J. Rollock, Judge Charles J. Dodd, Dr. William R. Granger, Miss Henrietta Jackson, Miss Anna Hawley, A. H. Arons, the Rev. W. C. Brown and the Rev. Father Bernard J. Quinn.

## START BUILDING OPERATIONS AT NEPPERHAN STA.

### Sprain Ridge Park Houses Being Built By Morales And Anthony Paterno

Building operations for those desirous of owning improved suburban property took a decided spurt this week when the Nepperhan Home Building Corporation began the construction of sample houses at Sprain Ridge Park, located at Nepperhan Station, Yonkers. Announcement was made by Caleb A. Morales, secretary of the concern, of the election of Anthony J. Paterno as treasurer and director.

Mr. Paterno is a member of the well-known Paterno family which is engaged in extensive building operations in New York. He has built large apartment houses and private dwellings in the city, but has embarked in his first big venture to provide colored families with modern homes at reasonable terms. The late Morris Morales, a brother of Caleb A. Morales, was associated with the Paterno family in business for fourteen years.

The development of Sprain Ridge Park will be pushed in response to insistent demands for the erection of up-to-date suburban homes for Negroes. The private houses will be built at a cost of \$6,500 and upwards, all improvements, and terms will call for the payment of \$500 upon signing of the contract. Messrs. Paterno and Morales also have in mind putting in the near future four story apartment houses, which will be built on the Sprain Ridge Park plots facing Tuckhoe Road.

The million dollar high school of Yonkers is only a ten minutes' walk from Sprain Ridge Park, which is forty-five minutes from downtown, New York, and twenty-five minutes from Harlem.

### "Denied Opportunity to Work," Says Kelly Miller

"The white man must either get his notion of industrial caste out of his head or quit talking so much about religion and democracy," said Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University, speaking at the sixteenth annual Conference of Charities and Correction, which met Wednesday last in the Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall to discuss social and economic problems among New York Negroes.

"The Negro's great disability is an industrial disability," Dr. Miller said. "He is not granted an opportunity to work, though he may be accepted in restricted fields of endeavor. The white man has developed an industrial caste based on race."

James H. Hubert, Executive Secretary of the New York Urban League, declared saloons in Harlem "are openly conducted on the prominent corners and the Police Department is either helpless or makes no effort to close them."

Mr. Hubert disclosed that a survey made by the Urban League showed hundreds of Negro tenants were paying \$18 to \$20 a room, while white tenants in the same street and often in the same house were paying \$8 to \$12 per room.

### For Negro Relief, Inc.

Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary of the Circle for Negro Relief, has returned to the city after a two weeks' absence. Miss Davis addressed the New England Congregational Informal Conference held at Springfield, Mass., and also the St. John's Congregation the Sunday morning following. While in Springfield, Miss Davis was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. William W. Davis.

From Springfield, Miss Davis went to Philadelphia to witness the graduation of Miss Rita Estelle Miller from the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work, affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania. There were twenty-seven members of the graduating class, two of which were colored. The other colored member was Miss Ethel E. Davis. Miss Miller and Miss Davis are the first colored graduates from this school. Miss Miller was awarded a scholarship of \$600.00 last September by the Circle for Negro Relief for the complete course in Public Health Nursing offered at the above school.

This is the third Scholarship the Circle for Negro Relief has awarded to graduate nurses for courses in Public Health Nursing, the first two were for work at Columbia University.

## Investigation Shows Housing Conditions Bad in Block Bounded by 133rd, 134th Sts., Lenox and Fifth Avenues

The Industrial Department of the New York Urban League, in co-operation with the New York State Department of Housing, has recently completed a housing survey of the block comprising 133rd and 134th streets, between Fifth and Lenox avenues. Aside from the individual results that were obtained, the amassed statistics of some of the prevailing conditions reveal the veritable struggle for existence.

The facts herein stated are gathered from 301 apartments, having a total of 1,117 rooms with 1,211 occupants, and paying a total monthly rental of \$9,774.25.

There are many more occupants, beyond a doubt, than the investigators were able to ascertain, for many were reluctant to state whether or not they kept lodgers, fearing an increase in rent if it were admitted. However, even if one allows a kitchen to each apartment there remains a congested situation with two or more persons living in each of the other rooms. An exceptional case was found in one three-room apartment, occupied by eight children, mother and father, in which there was no gas, electricity or hot water. The apartment was so dark that a lamp was kept lit all day. The rental was \$30 per month, although the husband was a porter earning \$72 per month in wages.

The average length of residence for tenants in this block is eight years—a relatively long period. Several families have only recently moved in and as a result a variance of from \$5 to \$15 was found in rents for identical apartments.

However, the average rental for these apartments, averaging four rooms each, was \$32.25 per month. This is a decrease of \$5.45 or 14 per cent since 1923 for that block, yet it is 5½ per cent higher than the average rent paid by 8,500 families living in various parts of New York City in 1923.

It does not follow necessarily that the rent is within the housing, no home life, precarious means of the tenant, or that such living conditions are not the apartment is worth the conducive to the best type of amount paid. In the main, citizenship.

these apartments are without electricity, some without gas. Electricity may often be had if the tenant is willing to pay from \$1 to \$5 more rent in the month. Halls are dark, stairs rickety; walls need cleaning, papering and painting; plumbing is never satisfactory; dumb-waiters have been closed for years; garbage and trash often remain in the halls for two days; there is no hot water; and above all, the tenants have been convinced that there is no need of complaining. These and even more unfavorable conditions exist, yet the apartments are always occupied. Only two vacancies were reported during July and August.

At the same time an analysis was made of the occupations and wages of 398 wage earners, of whom 242 were male and 156 female. These persons were employed in 38 different occupations ranging from ministers and physicians to laborers among the men, and from spiritualists or hairdressers to domestics among the women. The majority of workers are in one or two occupations. Among the men there are 120 porters and 81 laborers, while among the women there are 104 domestics and 35 laundry workers.

This occupational distribution is indicative of the wages of the group. For 242 men the average weekly wage (based on 52 weeks per year) was \$19.43. On the same basis 156 women received \$13.50. This situation is only one instance of the many economic inequalities that exist among our people. The head of the family has to work two weeks to pay one month's rent, though this should be covered by one week's wages. Only 26 families had an income sufficient to do this. In many cases this could not be done even with the wife working. Negro wives in this block do not work to achieve that standard of economic freedom, but to supplement the family income.

## HIGHEST MARK WAS REACHED IN JULY, 1924

### Chicago Among Cities Fostering Move

New York.—A general and decided decrease in rent values throughout the country, with Chicago among the leading cities fostering the movement, is shown in the survey of rent values made by the national industrial conference board of New York in a report issued recently.

These proofs of rent reduction since their post-war high water mark are taken on a basis of 179 localities throughout the United States. The report is taken from the cost of living department of the survey board and definitely represents the downward trend of rents.

Rents of small houses and apartments, such as are occupied by families of moderate means, show an average drop of 3½ per cent in the year ended last month, the report announces. This average is an average for the country as a whole, taking into account large as well as small cities in various sections, and does not apply to any one specific locality. While the decrease is not great in itself, it represents the net result of fluctuations upward as well as downward, and is significant of what appears to be a growing tendency toward lower rent levels generally.

The highest rents within a decade were obtained about a year ago, in July, 1924, when average rents for the country were 86 per cent higher than in 1914. Thereafter rents on the average declined slowly but steadily, until last July they had dropped to a point 79 per cent higher than the prewar level.

## BOSTON REPORTS RISE IN RENT

Among the 12 largest cities Boston alone reported an increase during the last few months, but too slight to affect the general level. The tendency toward lower rents, however, was indicated unmistakably in Buffalo, Chicago, Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco. No change was reported in Baltimore, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis since last spring. Rates in Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, however, still were higher by 100 per cent or more than they were before the war.

The greatest net increase in rents since prewar days at present obtains in Los Angeles, among the larger cities, where average rental values of moderately sized homes last July were still somewhere between 131 and 140 per cent higher than they were in 1914. Rents were highest in Los Angeles about a year ago, when they were between 161 and 170 per cent higher than the prewar level. San Francisco rents, on the other hand, show a net advance only of something between 41 and 50 per cent over the prewar level.

It is in the East where on the whole rents have been most stable since spring, 39 out of 61 eastern cities reporting no change since March. Such fluctuations as did take place were about evenly divided between increases and decreases, all very small.

Rents in the Middle and Far West also have been largely stable since spring, more than half of 91 localities in that region reporting practically no change. Among those reporting fluctuations, all but four recorded rent decreases. The only increase worth noting in this group was reported in South Bend, Ind., the rise amounting to a figure between 11 and 20 per cent. The greatest decrease in the West occurred in Riverside, Cal., where rents dropped an average of something between 21 and 30 per cent from March to July of this year.

## GENERAL TENDENCY TO LOW RENTS IN SOUTH

The tendency toward lower rental values was most general in the South, although most of the decreases were small in themselves. The exception, of course, was Florida, the "boom" state, Tampa, for instance, reporting increases falling somewhere between 11 and 20 per cent since March. Jacksonville, Fla.; Charleston, S. C., and San Antonio, Tex., reported only slight increases.

Comparatively low rents are the rule also in Bridgeport, Conn.; Alliance and Springfield, Ohio; Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; Charleston and Columbia, S. C.; Davenport, Iowa; El Paso and Fort Worth, Tex.; Flint, Mich.; Great Falls, Mont.; Mobile, Ala.; Omaha, Neb.; Portsmouth and Roanoke, Va.; Superior, Wis.; Tacoma, Wash.; Tulsa, Okla., and Wichita, Kan., where average rental values last July were not more than 30 per cent higher than the 1914 level.

Some extraordinarily high rents are reported from some of the

smaller cities. Average rents in Johnstown, Pa., are still nearly 200 per cent higher, and in Kenosha, Wis., between 160 and 170 per cent higher than in 1914. Louisville, Ky., rents still average about 150 per cent more than before the war.

## Negro Relief Changes Name.

The Board of Directors of the Circle for Negro Relief, Inc., announced that the name of the organization has been changed to the National Health Circle for Colored People, Inc. This change was deemed wise to more clearly define the future work and policy of the organization. Belle Davis is executive secretary. Headquarters are at 370 Seventh avenue.

## Circle for Negro Relief Is Now National Health Circle for Colored People

The executive secretary, Miss Belle Davis, announces that the board of directors of The Circle for Negro Relief, Inc., formerly known as the Blue Circle, has deemed it wise, in order to more clearly define the future work and policy of the organization, to change its name to The National Health Circle for Colored People, Inc.

## NEGROES SHARE IN COMMUNITY CHESTS

A significant development in Southern communities is the inclusion of Negro welfare agencies in many community chest budgets. In Atlanta, for example, six or eight distinctive Negro agencies are included for a total of about \$50,000; in Louisville included for a total of about \$66,000. In every case the colored people co-operate heartily in the chest campaign, making a thorough canvass and giving liberally in proportion to their means. In Atlanta, Louisville, Richmond, Savannah and Norfolk the work of the interracial committees has been included in the chest budgets for sums ranging from \$800 to \$3,000.

## A. S. Frissell Gives Up Treasuryship of National Urban League

*The New York Age*  
Announcement was made last week by Eugene Kinkle Jones, executive secretary, that A. S. Frissell had tendered his resignation as treasurer of the National Urban League after fifteen years' service in that capacity. The resignation was accepted with regret at the annual meeting of the executive board at the Sage Foundation Building on October 28.

Mr. Frissell gave as his reason for resigning his increasing age and a desire to be free from public responsibilities in his reclining years. Mr. Frissell is now 80 years old. For more than

fifty years he has been connected with the Fifth Avenue Bank as cashier, president and chairman of the Board of Directors.

Through his brother, the late Hollis Burke Frissell who was principal of Hampton Institute for many years, he became interested in the Negro. He was a personal friend to Dr. Booker T. Washington and is an admirer and friend of his successor, Dr. Robert R. Moton. In addition to his interest in Negro education, Mr. Frissell was also much interested in the Negroes' struggles in the North for better living conditions and economic opportunity. As an officer of the National Urban League his service was inestimable value to that organization.

He was present at the meeting on Wednesday and there were many addresses of esteem and appreciation from other members of the Board. Lloyd Garrison, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist, was elected treasurer to succeed Mr. Frissell.

Other board members present were; Miss Evangeline Brewster and Josiah P. Marvel, new members; Dr. George Cleveland Hall of Chicago; C. C. Spaulding of Durham, N. C.; Fred R. Moore, Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Mrs. Albert S. Reed, Dr. E. P. Roberts and Prof. W. R. Valentine of Bordentown Manual Training School.

# Many Hear Dr. Hope And Heywood Broun at Urban League Meeting

Urban League Pictured AS Greatest Agency

So Far Projected For Betterment Of Colored People In Cities. "The Eclipse and Racial Friction," Ably Discussed

New York, N. Y.—That the Urban League has only begun to re-align its responsibility to the Negro in America, was the leading thought advanced by Dr. John Hope, President of Morehouse College, at the Annual Meeting of the New York Urban League at Salem Church in this city, Sunday afternoon, 2-7-25.

Heywood Broun, of the New York World, speaking on "The Eclipse and Racial Friction," ventured the prediction that a Negro would come whose genius and influence will be so great it will catch the imagination of the world and cause the disabilities of his race to disappear. "Roland Hayes," said he, "has done much to dispel from the minds of thousands the inferiority complex. All real great humanizing movements have followed the wake of some great soul. This man may already be born or he may be born any moment. When he comes the day is yours."

## Recognizes New Trend In Population

Dr. Hope declared that the Urban League is the greatest agency so far projected for the betterment of colored people in cities. "The significant word in the name Urban League is 'Urban' as it indicates the recognition for the first time of a new trend in Negro population. Until recently from 70 to 80 per cent of the Negro population was living in the country. In spite of all handicaps the country Negro succeeded.

Then almost suddenly a movement towards the city occurred. Some few people, white and col-

ored, were discerning enough to forecast the dire need that might come to these country dwellers as they trekked city-ward. Furthermore, they realized the great possibilities that existed for these new city folk if some concerted effort was not made to get them employment, house them, and help them generally to find themselves in this new environment—this new world. The result of this Urban League venture is that people, white and colored, have been made to think of the city-dwelling Negro.

## Improvement Merely Material

But much of this improvement has been merely material, and perhaps we have been too satisfied to reflect on this simple food—and clothes aspect of our life; as if life were mere food and clothes. The spiritual and practical message of Christ was that life is more than meat and the body more than raiment; and one important part of this divine message is this: That those who make of life only food and clothes will soon find themselves even physically hungry and naked. The Urban League therefore, to accomplish its greatest task must, turn all this economic advantage into the building of sterling character among Negroes.

## Will the City Negro be a Builder?

The City Negro has yet to show that he will be a builder. The country Negro has faced the devastation of nature and the hostility of human beings, and still carried on. So that when he came to the city he often brought the price of a home, the courage of a pioneer, and proceeded to make the most of his new environment.

Will the Negro in the city race his advantages and handicaps and do as well? He will not be able to do it alone. The Urban League has depending upon it the success or failure of millions of people seeking improvement in an entirely new environment and vocation.

We talk about the Harlem attitude, the Harlem point of view. But there is no great fundamental difference between Harlem and other groups of city Negroes, and one thing Harlem needs to learn is this: that while it may supply temporary protection, the proper outcome ought to be that Negroes in that group will learn to walk alone, develop independence, be able to walk out of Harlem and hold their own with any other people in all things that go to make a people or an individual worthwhile in this great American body-politic."

Arthur C. Holden, president of the League presided, being introduced by John E. Neal.

The report of the executive secretary, James H. Hubert, indicated that the accomplishments of the New York Urban League in 1924 had surpassed those of any previous year.

The public evidenced its interest in the League's program by contributing nearly \$40,000 during the past year.

## Circle For Negro Relief Headed By Dr. Moorland

At the annual business meeting of the Circle for Negro Relief, held January 28, Dr. J. E. Moorland was elected president of the organization. Dr. Louis T. Wright was elected chairman of the executive committee, to succeed Dr. Moorland. Rev. Dr. S. Klugh, pastor of the People's Baptist Church of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Henry Lane Schmeltz of Hampton, Virginia, were elected members of the board of directors.

Dr. Moorland is a man of great ability and years of successful experience in organization work. His wisdom and intimate knowledge of organization building, together with his deep kindly feeling toward his fellowmen, make him invaluable to the Circle for Negro Relief.

At the annual public meeting, held at Grace Congregational Church, Friday evening, January 30, a report of the year's work was made by

Miss Belle Davis, the executive secretary. Miss Davis reported \$3,414.67 spent for health work during 1924. Aside from the field work the Circle is fostering a scholarship at the Pennsylvania School of Social and Health work.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, the speaker of the evening, in her talk said that the colored people of Manhattan formed 6 per cent of the population and that 15 per cent of the Henry Street Nursing Staff is colored. Miss Wald also said that the Henry Street Service is extended to all groups alike, regardless of race. She highly commended Miss Davis for her excellent report and pledged her support to the organization.

Prof. H. A. Hunt gave a report of the Circle's health work at Fort Valley, Ga. The public health nurse at Fort Valley has charge of the health work in five surrounding counties. Other interesting speakers were Mrs. Adah Thoms-Smith and George W. Harris.

## URBAN LEAGUE PROGRAM

At the annual meeting of the New York Urban League, held January 14, a detailed report was given of the various accomplishments of the organization during the past year. It was stated that the convalescent work is to be more than doubled, and on or about the first of April two buildings in West 136th street are to be remodeled as a center for the league and its coordinating agencies. The treasurer's report showed \$37,640.38 raised during the year. This was pointed to as an indication of the interest shown by the people of Harlem and other friends in supporting the league's program. 1-24-25

While this is a very gratifying showing of the work of the league in ameliorating the hardships of urban conditions, it would have made a stronger appeal to the people interested if more attention had been given to the opening of industrial opportunities for the race and the increase of avenues of employment for our educated youth. The object of the Urban League as expressed in its motto, adopted some fifteen years ago, was defined as follows: "Not alms but opportunity." This was precisely the need of the times in those large cities, where the younger generation coming out of the schools and the migrants from the country districts entered upon the quest for employment at a living wage.

The primal purpose of the Urban League

could give a wrong number, or say that the line was busy, in as dulcet tones as any other operator. In the novelty of the job she might even get the right number the first time. Even the department stores, if properly approached, might be convinced that the employment of suitable colored men and women might be advantageous in other capacities than porters, elevator operators or attendants.

The Urban League is the best qualified agency to endeavor to break down this dead-line in the industrial world. With its force of trained social workers it should institute an intensive survey of the situation—and not stop at that, but push the matter with all the power and influence that it can command.

was to find opportunities for these winning the race.

# SOCIAL PROGRESS

To Mrs. Elise McDougald has come the signal distinction of being appointed to the position of assistant principal of Public School No. 89 of New York City. Born and raised in New York City, she met part of the requirements for eligibility for this position by teaching eight years in the elementary schools, No. 11 and No. 89, Manhattan. This, together with necessary graduate work in the science of pedagogy and proof of skill in executive work made it possible to take the four examinations for the position. In the light of the new viewpoint on education, knowledge of the facts within the narrow confines of the academic class room, would not augur success for an administrator in the immense and difficult public schools of New York City. Sympathetic understanding of the economic and social problems influencing the lives of the children is vital. Mrs. McDougald entered social work, after resigning as a teacher, in the capacity of assistant industrial secretary of the N. Y. Urban League. She served as assistant placement secretary at Manhattan Trade School, endeavoring to point the way for greater service from that school to its colored students. In 1918, the lack of facts about the colored woman worker in New York City compelled Mrs. McDougald to seek aid in having a survey made. She interested the Womens Trade Union League first and with its help, secured financial backing from the war-time funds of the Y. W. C. A. This survey was published under the caption "New Day for the Colored Woman Worker." She next acted as head of the woman's department in the U. S.



Mrs. Elise McDougald



Roland Hayes

(From drawing by Francis Holbrook)

Labor Department's employment bureau in Harlem, and after the signing of the armistice went back to work with children in the hope of helping them at the most critical and constructive periods in their lives. Opportunity to do this was offered her by the Henry Street Committee on Vocational Guidance. For one year, the vocational guidance bureau was financed by this committee. The pioneer work was established by them and in the second year, it was taken over by the Board of Education and continued for six years. This work of counselling young graduates of the elementary schools, Nos. 119, 89, 5, showed how hopeless is training only, if no opportunity follows. With this conviction, Mrs. McDougald brought about the interest of the Board of Superintendents and the U. S. Department of Labor in a joint survey of the occupations open to men and women (colored) in New York City. The facts secured in this exhaustive study, the school end of which was made by Mrs. McDougald, has been of vital import to the superintendents of schools in planning new courses in new schools and has prevented the practical carrying out of policies based upon lack of information about Negroes in New York. Beside the detail work of supervising the plans of 500 children a term, Mrs. McDougald accepted active work with the following committees: The North Harlem Vocational Guidance Committee, the Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers, Committee for Equalization of Opportunities for all children of the Teachers' Union Auxiliary, The North Harlem Community Forum and is Chairman of the Committee (General) on Vocational Guidance for High School Students of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Roland Hayes is now an institution. His concerts have swiftly become the classic example of the power of art over the barriers of race. His last New York appearance at Carnegie Hall on November 28 was simply another such demonstration. That vast auditorium was filled before him and down to the narrow passage strip

behind him on the stage. His voice, still that flawless blend of his racial gift and artistic perfection, has made and holds friends for the Negro such as no other brief single contribution has been able to accomplish. Deems Taylor, music critic for the New York World, said of this performance: "Care Selve" as he sang in last night was Haendel as Haendel should be sung and his interpretation of Wolf's "Auch Kleine Dinge" was one of the most exquisite examples of pure lieder style that I have ever been privileged to hear."

He has brought new life to the spirituals and a profounder appreciation of them generally. At the conclusion of the program no one stirred. It was necessary after three encores to put out the lights as a final signal that the performance was over. Such is his triumph.

## The Urban League Conference

THE most important thing is to learn to live together." . . . A sociologist and a university professor, addressing the delegates to the Urban League Conference led thru a dispassionate arraignment of the racial melange to this simple but eminently practical formula.

Whether the leading theme under discussion concerned the industrial efficiency of Negro workers, the coordination of technical operations, for economy, the selection and utilization of board members, the migration, the continued human waste in the high death rate, the breaking down of traditional barriers in industry or the working out of a useful industrial program, there always remained that perplexing residuum of difficulty—the still unexplored universe of personal relations. It was approached in that favorite quotation of L. Hollingsworth Wood, the President of the organization: "A man may travel over the earth and find it thick with friendships." It was apparent in the assertion of Eugene Kinckle Jones, the Executive Secretary, that the industrial welfare of Negroes has as its most formidable obstruction, not so much the incapacity of Negroes themselves to reach the standards of acceptance, but those inponderable features of the racial situation which are our heritage,—attitudes hostile, indifferent, too sentimentally indulgent, qualified by fear or lack of confidence, restricted by the grip of false beliefs.

The ideal of the movement is still expressible thru the motto adopted fifteen years ago: "Not Alms but Opportunity." The method of the organization is demonstration, and it is with this feature of the program that the 175 trained Negro social workers are engaged. Is the death rate among Negroes based upon some inherent weakness? Give them a chance! In a section of New York City the infant mortality rate in 1915 is 314 per thousand while the rate for whites is 96. There is overcrowding; the circle of Negro life swings innocently free of the benefits of public agencies,—they are "green" and timid. A campaign among the social agencies is organized. A good job for the parent, instruction, isolation of the advanced contagious cases and treatment, and in four years the rate drops to 151 and one year later it is lower than the rate for whites in the same district.

Can Negroes succeed in industry? Given not have been prevented. Eugene Kinckle Jones mal advance is isolation,—an isolation in that, symbolizing them the chance! John Clark in Pittsburgh points to Detroit, which by all the logic urged in pathies and practice. Against this abstraction of personnel experts becomes the shock absorber contacts, should have followed East St. Louis, vanced, the forces of the Urban League are directed, and the emphasis of the Conference made thru a wild period of orientation and selection. Now the tentacles of a soundly workable plan there float—it plain that upon the further linking of separate Negroes. The problem changes complexion. It is no longer that of getting them in but the problem of those industrial habits which reflect in "turn-over" figures, not merely in Pittsburgh, but in all northern cities. A National Industrial Bureau is launched. Turnover, distribution, unemployment, labor organization troubles are its work.

Does the increase in Negro population mean that a riot will follow? It might. But there is not a riot which con-

The problems of social adjustment among Negroes are, not so very different from those of the rest of the population and, as one speaker pointed out, many of them are simply complicated by being racial. But the elusive element which con-

POLK COUNTY NEGROES

The negro race in Polk County seems to be taking on new life. In keeping with the new times in which the whole world finds ourselves, the negro population of this county are striving to find themselves.

Some time ago, Prof. E. J. Hayes, principal of the Negro graded school of Tryon offered his services in any way he could be used for the betterment of the farming negroes of the county. Through him a local farmers' organization of Negroes has been affected at Greens Creek Negro school at Stony Knoll in White Oak Township and at Tryon. Also recently, representatives from each of these organizations met in Columbus and organized a county community fair for Negroes, to be held this fall, the exact time to be announced later. In all these meetings they have demonstrated high ideals and a genuine desire to make good and useful citizens and to live in peace and perfect harmony with their white neighbor.

Respectfully,

J. R. SAMS, County Agent.

# WAKE COUNTY TO HAVE A SOCIAL WELFARE WORKER

Experienced Woman Secured Paid by Race Donation; To Work Under Mrs. Bickett.

Raleigh, N. C., July 10.—Beginning September first Wake county will have a colored Welfare Worker.

er, who will be paid largely by subscriptions from members of her race of the county. Miss Marjorie Edwards, who has been with the city mission in Philadelphia has been secured to fill the place. She will work under the supervision of Mrs. T. W. Bickett, Superintendent of Wake County Welfare work.

In addition to her duties as welfare worker in the county, she will reside at the new training school for race workers at St. Augustine and supervise the case work and investigation of the students there. Her salary will be paid by the donations of members of our group, the State Department of Public Welfare and the welfare department of St. Augustine School.

Mrs. Bickett says the worker comes highly recommended by those with whom she has worked during the past two years, and she will attend a school of social work at Philadelphia during the summer months to further fit herself for the new position here. Mrs. Bickett gives most of the credit for raising the necessary money to Lawrence A. Oxley, a colored worker of the State Department of Public Welfare who is working under the Rockefeller foundation Fund.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. Citizen

JUN 22 1925  
SEYMOUR CARROLL IS  
PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Secretary American Humane Education Society Makes Speech.

[Special Correspondence of The Asheville Citizen]

WEAVERVILLE, June 21. — A crowd said to be between 800 and 1,000 white and colored people heard Seymour Carroll, of Greenville, S. C., the southern field secretary of the American Humane Education Society of Boston, speak here under the grove on the city square this afternoon. The speaker who spoke for nearly an hour pleaded in the name of the society for humane education, for kindness, love, mercy and justice to every living creature.

In all of the history of the organization of the little city of Weaverville could any one recall that such a plea had been made in this section in the interest of dumb animals before. The speaker recited many truths in the lives of dogs and cats that made his large audience feel with him in

his story of these poor little creatures. He condemned the trapping of wild animals, he commended kindness, he condemned cruelties in the training of animals for the circus, moving picture and other performances, he commended indulgence, affection, sympathy, love. The speaker told many stories that kept his audience laughing, and at times he laughed with them.

Carroll has been invited to return to Weaverville in the fall and speak to white people only. In his address he recited the story of the negro, and pleaded for inter-racial co-operation between the races in this section in religion, commerce, industry; in all things that will make the white American a better American, in those things that will make the negro an honest, sincere and true citizen. The speaker took his seat amid an ovation.

## APPOINT WOMAN TO DO WELFARE WORK

aleigh, N. C., July 17.—Beginning Sept. 1 Wake county will have a Race welfare worker, who will be paid largely by subscriptions from members of our group of the county. Miss Marjorie Edwards, who has been with the city mission in Philadelphia, has been secured to fill the place. She will work under the supervision of Mrs. T. W. Bickett, superintendent of Wake county welfare work.

In addition to her duties as welfare worker in the county she will reside at the new training school for Race workers at St. Augustine and supervise the case work and investigation of the students there. Her salary will be paid by donations of members of our group, the state department of public welfare and the welfare department of St. Augustine school.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C. Citizen

SEP 6 - 1925

# COLORED WELFARE WORK IN STATES RAPIDLY GAINING

North Carolina Bureau Organizes Clubs for Negroes

RALEIGH, Sept. 5 (AP)—Welfare work among the negroes of the state is rapidly gaining headway, it is pointed out in a report from the Bureau of Work among the Negroes, of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, the head of this bureau, is much encouraged, he says, by recent developments, which he feels indicated real interest and effort on the part of both races to improve conditions. A school for delinquent negro girls will be opened this month, he points out, several counties are employing trained negro social workers, and a training school for such workers is to be opened at St. Augustine School here.

Realizing the importance of the problem of dealing with negro girl delinquents, the Federation of Colored Women's Club has been working to establish a school for such offenders. With the assistance of many interested organizations and individuals of both races, between \$22,000 and \$25,000 has been raised, and the building which has been erected at Efland will be formally opened on September 15.

At the last legislature, the school was offered to the state, in the hope that it would be possible to use it as a state institution, but it was deemed not feasible at the time, and the offer was rejected. The federation, however, working in co-operation with the Bureau for Work among negroes, felt so sure that the need was immediate and pressing, that it has continued raising funds, in order that the school should open without delay.

Mrs. T. W. Bickett of Raleigh is chairman of the board of trustees, and Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of the Colored Federation, is secretary. They both expect to be present at the formal opening of the new building at Efland on September 15.

The school is situated in highway No. 10, 11 miles from Hillsboro. It will open with only 10 girls, but the federation hopes to be able to increase the numbers

quickly as funds will permit. At present, the institution will depend on continued generosity for maintenance.

The building at Efland is modern in design, and has its own system of lights, heat and water. It will form the first unit of an institution which its sponsors feel is greatly in need in the state.

It was found in one county in the state recently, the Bureau for Work Among Negroes reports, that there were 30 delinquent negro girls, all under 19 years of age, confined in the county jail at one time. The problem of dealing with these girls, it is pointed out is made extremely difficult, since there is no state institution for their care.

Work is also steadily progressing on the Training School for Negro Social Workers, which is to be opened the last of September. The school, which will be part of St. Augustine's School in Raleigh, is said to be the only one of its kind between New York and Atlanta. It will be similar in its work and methods to the training school connected with Fiske University in Nashville and the training school in Atlanta.

Two counties—Wake and Durham—have recently employed full time social workers among negroes. Marjorie Edwards, a trained nurse and social worker, has taken up her work in Wake county, under the direction of the Wake County Board of Welfare. She will work in co-operation with the new training school. Her training was received at the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia and at the New York School of Social Work.

Nannie Allen, a trained nurse, has been employed as a full time social worker among negroes in Durham county. She has started her work with the hearty endorsement of leading negro citizens of the county, it is said.

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer

SEP 6 - 1925

# L'OPEN NEGRO WELFARE SCHOOL

Mrs. T. E. Bickett, Chairman, To Attend Opening of School at Efland

The school at Efland to care for negro delinquent girls will be opened September 15 with formal exercises, according to information re-

ceived yesterday from Mrs. T. W. Bickett, chairman of the board of trustees. With its present capacity the school can care for 14 girls Mrs. Bickett reports, but it is hoped soon to enlarge the school.

The funds for this school and for its maintenance have been raised entirely through the efforts of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. Bickett pointed out, and these clubs have given a large part of the money themselves. With the aid of other interested organizations and individuals of both races, between \$22,000 and \$23,000 have been raised.

When this building was completed, it was offered to the state to be run as a state institution at the last legislature, but the offer was rejected by the General Assembly. Realizing the need for a school to care for delinquent negro girls, the federation in cooperation with the Bureau of Work among Negroes, continued their efforts to raise money, and are now sponsoring the institution.

Charlotte Hawkins, president of the federation and secretary of the board of trustees, was a moving spirit in the work, and will also be present at the formal opening. The building is modern in design and has its own system of lights, heat, and water.

Mrs. Bickett also called attention to the training school for negro workers which is to be opened the latter part of September as a part of St. Augustine's school. It is said to be the only one of its kind between New York and Atlanta. In connection with this school Marjorie Edwards has recently been employed to do social welfare work in the county.

Nannie Allen has recently been employed to do social work among the negroes of Durham County. Lieutenant Lawrence Oxley, head of the Bureau of Work among Negroes, states that he is very much encouraged with recent progress made in welfare work in the state as he feels that it is the result of real interest on the part of both races to improve conditions.

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

Durham, N. C. Herald

SEP 24 1925

SEP 24 1925

# WELFARE WORK OF NEGROES IS DONE AMONG NEGROES

## State Board of Charities Instances of Results Achieved

## Fine Progress Is Being Made; Negroes Themselves Take Over Work

Raleigh, Sept. 24. (AP)—Welfare work among the negroes in the various counties of the state is going forward rapidly, and in many instances is being undertaken by the negro citizens themselves, the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare reports.

Illustrative of the statement, the board calls attention to instances of welfare work among the negroes in the state. In Alamance county, for example, a large mass meeting was recently held with representatives from every community in Alamance county and a definite plan for caring for negro welfare work in the county was adopted. The meeting was held in Burlington.

The meeting was in charge of Dr. P. H. Fleming, superintendent of public welfare in the county, and J. F. Gunn, the principal of the Burlington negro schools.

One feature of the meeting was the singing by the various choirs of the negro churches. After the various problems of welfare work had been presented by Dr. Fleming, Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, head of the bureau of work among the negroes discussed the subject.

A resolution was adopted favoring a definite program, and Dr. Fleming was asked to appoint a committee of five negroes to serve as an advisory committee to deal with problems of negro welfare work. The meeting also went on record as being ready to subscribe \$1,000 toward the salary of a negro worker, and the hope was expressed that the county commissioners would supplement this amount.

A similar meeting is to be held in Brunswick county in October, and another in Pasquotank on September 27. Lieut. Oxley will be the principal speaker at both meetings.

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## NEGRO TEACHERS BACK PUBLIC WELFARE WORK

### Pass Resolution Supporting Program In Meeting at Washington School

Negro welfare work as projected by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and heartily endorsed at a special meeting of the principals and teachers of the Raleigh Negro Public School Thursday at the Washington High School. L. A. Oxley, recently appointed Negro State Welfare Officer outlined the program of the State Board and asked for the co-operation of the teachers in its development.

The problem of handling negro juvenile cases in the courts was discussed by Miss L. E. Mitchell, case worker, of the Board. School attendance and the organization of a parent-teachers association were the topics of an open forum discussion.

The following resolution was adopted:

"The Welfare Work as projected by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is by far the most advanced position taken in reference to our people. The program as outlined by Lieut. Oxley will lessen crime, delinquency and truancy among our young people, bring about a fine relationship among us as a group; increase school attendance and have a far reaching effect. Be it therefore resolved that we the teachers of the Negro Public Schools of Raleigh pledge our loyal support to this project which will prove beneficial in proportion as we endorse and encourage it."

## NEGRO CENTER IS VISITED BY MANY

### Large Crowds Attend Opening of Wheatley Center

The new Phillis Wheatley negro community center was dedicated on Sunday. About 700 persons attended the opening meeting, and some of them were whites. All were pleased with the structure.

Charles F. Gandy, pastor of the Springfield Baptist church, presided over the services.

The proposed work on the playgrounds for the negro children of the city was briefly outlined by Dr. W. A. Parker, district organizer of the National Playground association for Virginia and the two Carolinas. Rev. J. W. Taylor, pastor of the John Wesley M. E. church, gave an address in which he pointed out the need of better co-operation between the colored people and the business men of Greenville. The keynote of his talk was "The Cathedral of Co-operation."

Rev. W. R. Martin, pastor of the Lowndes Hill Baptist church, declared that "we must dedicate ourselves before we dedicate buildings." Rev. Martin delivered the dedication sermon, and all who heard felt the need of betterment in themselves.

The scripture was read by Rev. O. M. McAdams, pastor of the Mattoon Presbyterian church. He read of the story of the dedication of the temple by Solomon, found in the Book of Kings.

The Knights of Pythias, led by J. P. Chappell, deputy and C. P. Rice, laid the cornerstone with an appropriate ceremony.

After the services some 500 people were shown thru the building, and all were pleased with it. R. C. Davis will be master of the ceremonies Monday night.

*1-2-25*

## Plans Perfected For Laying Cornerstone Of Negro Home to Be Formally Opened On Sunday

Said to be the second institution of its kind in the South, the Phillis Wheatley Center for negroes, located on East Broad street, will be dedicated Sunday afternoon. The building and lot, which has a wide frontage on Broad street, represents a cost of about \$67,000, of which \$47,000 was

contributed by the white people of the city. The building is now virtually completed, only the finishing touches remaining to be applied before the opening Sunday afternoon. "Open house" will also be maintained thru next week and many visitors including interested white persons, are expected to attend. Rev. Charles F. Gandy, pastor of Springfield Negro church will be master of ceremonies. The building consists of two stories and has an auditorium, library, rest rooms, shower baths, conference and study rooms and other appealing features. It is pointed out that provision is made for the wives and children of

persons from the rural districts who may be in the city on trading expeditions. The \$2500 is conditioned on the negroes raising an equal amount. The building will not be given until the negroes have paid \$20,000 towards its cost, \$1,000 every six months, the taking place at the dedication of the first payment to be due January 1, 1926. No interest will be charged.

The program for Sunday afternoon of this county would do their part that this building was erected. If they do not, this building will be used for some other purpose. The builders will suffer financial loss, but will suffer even more from such a demonstration that the negroes of this community are not willing to help themselves."

Music—Community Chorus.  
Prayer—Dr. J. C. Martin.  
Music—Chorus.  
Scripture Reading—Rev. O. M. McAdams, pastor of Mattoon Presbyterian church.  
Music—Chorus.  
Address—Rev. J. W. Taylor, pastor of John Wesley, M. E. church.  
Dedicatory Sermon—Rev. W. R. Martin, pastor of Lowndes Hill Baptist church.  
Music.  
Announcements.  
Collection.  
Laying of cornerstone, 4:30 p. m., by the Knights of Pythias. J. P. Chappell, deputy.  
Seats reserved for the white friends. The public is cordially invited to attend all of these exercises.  
Discussing the Center to be opened here Thomas F. Parker, who has been instrumental in perfecting the work now under way, said:  
"This building with its various rooms, etc., is something new to the city and State, is an expression in solid brick and mortar and hard cash of good will of white citizens to negro citizens."  
"Speaking for givers of \$47,000, this is an "Honest to God" token of good will.

"This Center has been built because the old one has become totally inadequate. The givers have faith in the white and negro citizen that each will do its full part to adequately maintain this building and its activities. This building is a manifestation of their trust in God and of their faith in the citizens of Greenville.

"Greenville is an outstanding city because primarily of its progressive leaders and citizens. Recently we have spent for negro schools approximately \$30,000 improving some of the old schools and adding a modern school with 14 rooms, including a domestic science, rest room, large auditorium and ample space for play ground.

"The Center makes provision for the entire county. A rest room for farmers, wives and daughters is provided.

"The white leaders of Greenville expect the negro leaders to impress upon their people the unusual advantages and to see that they use them wisely. Negro citizens are expected to do all they are able financially to help themselves and their race, and they are only being helped to do what it is thought they cannot do for themselves.

"The official report of the nursery department for last month follows:

After two weeks Christian vacation, our nursery reopened January 5, at 7:30 a. m. with several eager their people the unusual advantages and to see that they use them wisely. Negro citizens are expected to do all they are able financially to help themselves and their race, and they are only being helped to do what it is thought they cannot do for themselves.

Our enrollment for the month is twenty-six. Our youngest is a babe of eleven months. Several mothers work in the factories. Some children are awakened early in the morning, and are here at 6:30 a. m. They come without breakfast or any

## TWENTY-SIX BABIES NEED ATTENTION Negro Day Nursery At Wentz Memorial Church Reveals Opportunity

### REPORT FOR LAST MONTH

Institutional work is progressing steadily in spite of many handicaps, according to the report for the month of January filed by the director of the work at the Wentz Memorial Congregational church, colored. This work, because of its newness, inaugurated by a very small but sincerely interested congregation under the leadership of Rev. G. J. Thomas, pastor, is largely dependent upon contributions received from friends, white as well as colored, thruout the community. During January, the report according to the church, which is conducted practically on a seven-day program, including a day nursery and other social activities during the week, was visited by Mrs. H. B. Pulliam and Miss Anna Ogburn, representatives of the Woman's Missionary society of Centenary Methodist church. The director of institutional work and the pastor of the colored congregation were gratified with their announcement that their organization would provide one gallon of milk per week for use of the children in the nursery.

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lunch. They get nothing to eat until 10 o'clock. Thru the kindness of the Associated Charities, we were able to serve fresh sweet milk and butter with their sandwiches every day for a week but, because of financial poverty, we can not continue the use of milk and butter in any great quantity unless aid is given by some kind friend or friends. Of course, most of these children have irregular habits of all kinds, and it has meant great care and patience to keep things going smoothly. Thru persistent plodding, right habits are being formed daily. One mother with eight children, applied recently. Two of these children are old enough to work, three go to school—one in the morning and two in the afternoon; the baby is only two months old. The mother feels that she must work to help earn daily bread. Because of inclement weather this week, the mother did not begin work; but hopes to do so as soon as the weather will permit.

The heart of any true mother can but be touched with sympathy for these boys and girls with colorless cheeks and stupid actions, because of poor food (or no food at all) and lack of proper recreation, cleanliness and fresh air.

Respectfully submitted, Mrs. G. J. Thomas, head of nursery department; Miss Alice L. Mason, kindergarten department; G. J. Thomas, pastor.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Som  
MAY 10 1925

## NOTED NEGRO TO SPEAK MONDAY

Field Representative of American Humane Education Society At 14th St. School

### WHITE FRIENDS INVITE

Seymour Carroll, field secretary of the American Humane Education Society, will speak at the Fourteenth Street colored school at 8 o'clock Monday night, under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of Peace. Seats will be reserved for white friends and the program of the evening will include several musical selections.

Secretary Carroll has visited various cities of the South, making addresses upon topics of timely interest to his race, and has received enthusiastic commendation wherever he has appeared. Reports of meetings in which he has spoken have accorded him much credit for inspiration imparted to the colored people, and his address is said to be a composition of beneficial suggestions.

The local officers and members of the Sons and Daughters of Peace have extended an invitation to a friends, both white and colored, to attend the meeting Monday evening and are expecting a large attendance.

Endorsements of his work have been given Secretary Carroll by editors of the leading newspaper and prominent officials and business men of all Southern states.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., Som

MAY 23 1925

### NEGRO DAY NURSERY IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE

The day nursery conducted by the Wentz Memorial Congregational church, colored, for negro children of mothers who are compelled to work during the day, has suffered a big setback in the retirement of Mrs. G. J. Thomas, wife of the pastor and director of the work, this being under instructions from her physician. Mrs. Thomas with one assistant at the church, and with the help of her son who, in the morning, before school has been bringing a number of the children to the nursery where it was not practical for their mother to bring them, has been laboring untiring in this field for great service, and has broken under the strain, according to her physician. However, the pastor is making every effort to continue the rapidly growing service, altho handicapped by lack of sufficient funds to employ attendants and to finish the basement of the church, which is badly needed on account of the cramped condition of the now available quarters.

There are now thirty-one enrolled in the nursery, and among them are seven babies, ranging in age from four to seventeen months. Application has been made for admission to two more small babies. Dr. Thomas states that ample food is being provided thru the kindness of friends—the right food, too—and the children are being given every attention possible. But the large enrollment makes it necessary that the space in the basement be made available as early as possible. The congregation, which is small and financially weak, is unable to provide the \$1,500 necessary to put down the floor and finish the walls and install partitions, and he is confidently praying that some friend, or friends, who are able to render this aid, will be directed toward it, for he believes that there is no more important field for service in the community than this. He finds that in this work many mothers are able to sustain their families easily for the remainder of the time, and thereby lifting this burden from the charity budget of the community. Dr. Thomas is making every effort to continue this work and to care for as many children as can be accommodated.

WENANCE A. C. LEY, a Negro social worker, has been appointed by the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to head its bureau of work among Negroes. The work of this bureau will be in large part educational, starting with a campaign to organize local committees of public welfare, and it is hoped that it will be expanded to form a statewide program for the Negroes of North Carolina. The salary and expenses attached to the new office are to be met for three years by part of the recent grant of

the Laura Speiman Rocketteller Memorial Fund to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Citica

JUN 17 1925

## Colored Day Nursery of 1924 Is Not Found Here in Summer Of 1925: Some of the Reasons

(BY THEODORE HARRIS)

The peak of the Summer tourist season seems likely to arrive this year without one of the institutions that was undertaken during the heated period of 1924, looking to the comfort of infants and the convenience of their mothers: the colored day nursery.

Inquiry by Citizen reporters develops the fact that the ambitious project of last year failed of accomplishing the aims set for it because of several weak links in the chain of expectations, not the most fragile of which was that it wouldn't work. The sponsor of the scheme has made interesting discoveries, one of which is that sustained charity by people who have no great amount of money is a rather unstable quality.

The fertile imagination of Octavius Roy Cohen could have evolved no more intricate scheme of a golden income than was announced by the creator of the plan to make of Asheville a mecca for colored citizens in need of rest, recreation and diversion. However, like some of the devices of Florian Slappey and others of his type, Asheville project looked considerably more feasible on paper than it did in practice. It may be said, in passing, however, as a matter of simple justice, that the majority of the more substantial of this city's colored citizenry, the men and women who have accumulated competences by forming an early familiarity with the value of a dollar, did not ever show the enthusiasm over the plot that some of the visiting promoters were able to develop.

### Saw Visions

The Citizen's information, obtained by interviews with a number of the leading colored business and professional men here, is to the effect that the design originated in the active cerebrum of a visiting minister, mulatto in complexion but richly endowed with a gripping vocabulary. He visualized the day when an entire mountain side would be devoted to a colored colony of humane activities. The nucleus of this great colonization was to be a modest day nursery and hand laundry. So far, so good. Likewise, so far, the entire

all taken care of. The recuperating valetudinarians would go into the orphanage and form classes. They would teach stenography and its allied activities to the boys and girls, along with the fundamentals of an education not so specialized. The actresses would give instructions in the arts of stagecraft. The finished workers would be turned out in goodly groups each year. Positions throughout the country would be secured for them and a certain percentage of their early earnings would be back into the surplus, with its bulging dimensions.

These are merely some of the high lights in the project; involved offshoots from the main stock could be recounted to interminable lengths, for it is apparent that the sponsors were of far-seeing abilities. There seemed little chance for a hitch of any sort at the time, a year and more ago, that the general specifications were outlined to a reporter. It sounded good, too. But, the defect that marked its demise arose from failure of the promoter to take into consideration that after a long season over steaming irons, boiling suds, screaming babies and irritable

menting those as chaperons, would provide a suitable remuneration for the work of the day nursery—hand laundry staff members, and wit, very definite conclusion, namely, to would feed a surplus for other activities. First dent on the reserve would be the extension of the day nursery into a great orphanage, which might provide a place for which would care for the tiny tots of colored mothers throughout the country, it was explained to a reporter. It was expected that these mothers would be principally stenographers, actresses and others of the upper strata of colored folks, residing in the great cities, particularly Chicago. Now, with their children here, these mothers would, of course, want to visit Asheville occasionally. Hence the need of a guest house, which was to be built with another part of the surplus. It would be self sustaining after a few years, and its profits would go back into the overplus. The mothers, visiting Asheville, would come here and for their treatment a vast asylum would be erected, providing all the facilities for rest that fatigued humanity craves. Its profits would go back into the excess, which, by this time, would be receiving incomes from the day nursery, the hand laundry, the orphanage, the guest house, the sanctuary for the tired.

### Other Plans

Enter other ramifications: The mothers, stenographers, actresses and the like, would by this time be strengthened and restored in spirits. No ennui must fasten its deadly fangs upon them. That was

# **PUBLIC WELFARE WORK FOR NEGROES IN NORTH CAROLINA.**

At the Summer Institute of Public Welfare, held at the University of North Carolina, July 20-31, Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, Director Bureau for Work among Negroes, spoke on the work of his Bureau in the development of Welfare work among Negroes throughout the state. It is reported that this is the first time in the history of the University that a Negro has been invited to speak in the School of Public Welfare.

Established in January of this year the Bureau for Work among Negroes was made possible thru a grant from the Laura Spelman-Rockefeller Foundation. The first three months the Bureau demonstrated in four selected counties the value of a welfare program for Negroes, employing a trained Negro social worker as assistant in the county welfare office; holding public meetings and as a result of the interest aroused, securing \$1,000 from Negro churches and other organizations. In Wake County has been formulated a program for proper enforcement of the Compulsory School Attendance Law; provision for recreational facilities for Negroes; development of the Juvenile Court with special emphasis on the training of negro juvenile delinquents along vocational lines; inquiry into the housing problem and its attendant vices; the proper development of a probation and parole system, together with provision for the Negro feeble-minded; correlating the Negro county welfare program with that of the state and city programs of education, health, etc.

The interest manifested in the promoting of this program throughout the state is shown in the fact that the Negro women of the state have contributed about \$20,000 to be used in providing a training school for delinquent Negro girls, for which ground has been purchased at Effland, N. C., and one building with all modern conveniences erected. The Negro Elks

of North Carolina have agreed to erect a cottage at the Morrison Training School for delinquent Negro boys also a trades building—the two buildings costing \$10,000. Thru Mr. Benjamin Duke, of New York, at the request of the Bureau, a gift of \$15,000 has been received—to be used to build a ward for Negro children at the N. C. Orthopedic Hospital.

Plans are being worked out preparatory to making a series of cross-section housing surveys in several cities throughout the state. Greensboro, N. C., News

JUL 24 1925

## **LIEUT. OXLEY TELLS OF WORK AMONG NEGROES**

Constructive Results Are Already Seen In Pioneer Welfare Undertaking.

### **SPEAKS AT CHAPEL HILL**

(Special to Daily News.)

Chapel Hill, July 23.—Metropolitan dailies thought well enough of the University of North Carolina's sponsorship of Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, negro and director of the bureau of work among negroes, tonight to take full stories of the young soldier's speech before the summer institutes of welfare now being held at the hill.

Lieutenant Oxley works under the state board of charities and public welfare. He is in the North Carolina service and delighted with its beginnings. He came here out of one of the great universities of the north and hooked up with the work of the welfare department.

In speaking of the program before his own race, Lieutenant Oxley in part said:

"The bureau of work among negroes was made possible through a grant of \$60,000 from the Laura Spelman-Rockefeller memorial fund, New York city. Thirty thousand dollars of this sum is being used in the school of public welfare, University of North Carolina. The negro bureau was established January 1 of this year. The beginning of this work was a venture of faith; and with only the bare principles of social work to guide the undertaking, progress must necessarily be slow. In this short

period, however, constructive results have rewarded this pioneer effort of the state board of charities and public welfare. The first three months of the year the bureau followed the original idea of demonstrating in four selected counties, the values of a public welfare program for negroes when same is properly financed and intelligently directed.

"In Wake, one of the counties chosen for special effort, a county-wide welfare organization has been perfected. A negro welfare committee of five persons has been appointed, and this group acts in an advisory capacity to the county superintendent of public welfare. The county was then divided into township units. In each of the 19 townships a negro committee of three persons has been appointed, this committee forms the contact between the negro citizens of the local community and the county welfare department. A trained negro social worker, Marjorie Edwards, of Philadelphia, has been appointed as a training school for delinquent negro girls. Ground has been purchased at As the result of numerous public meetings and the intense interest of negroes in the matter of bettering their own conditions, \$1,000 was contributed by negro churches and other organizations for the purpose of paying the salary of the negro assistant. The outline of organization as developed in Wake county will form the basis for welfare organization programs in the other 99 counties of the state.

"The program in Wake county may be summed up under the following headings:

"(a) Proper enforcement of the compulsory school attendance law. Study of the causes, and the placing of responsibility of the many flagrant violations of the attendance law.

"(b) Provision recreational facilities for negroes.

"(c) Development of the juvenile court, with special emphasis on the training of negro juvenile delinquents along vocational lines.

"(d) Inquiry into the housing problem and its attendant vices.

"(e) Constructive development of a probation and parole system; provision for the care and treatment of negro feeble minded.

"(f) Correlating the negro welfare program with that of the state and city programs of education, health, etc.

"The purpose which led to the creation of this important bureau, was, to meet in some measure, a long recognized need for a constructive state wide public welfare program for negroes. The proper promotion and development of such a program must follow an intelligent study of the negro and his problems. Negroes, too, must be taught to realize their responsibility in the field of public welfare, and that they must share in the formation of policies, which will eventually be factors in mal-adjusted individuals and families and the care of negro public charges that is, delinquent, dependent, and defective portions of our population. With the full realization that policies cannot be developed intelligently without a knowledge of the conditions, favorable or unfavorable which exist in the field, the negro bureau

has endeavored to make short studies of cross sections of negro life in several communities. A constructive good has been accomplished by stimulating the employment of trained negro social workers as assistants in many of the county welfare offices.

Through means of conferences with county superintendents and members of their boards and bureau has been directly responsible for the placement of negro assistants in the following cities: Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte, Asheville, High Point, Elizabeth City, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and a part time worker in Wilmington.

"It is commendable to note the tangible expressions of interest in the state's public welfare program demonstrated by the following contributions from negroes for the promotion of the work: Negro women of the state have contributed about \$20,000 to be used in providing a training school for delinquent negro girls. Ground has been purchased at Effland, and one building with modern conveniences erected. This plant consisting of over 300 acres has been presented to the state by negro women. Negro Elks of North Carolina have agreed to erect a college and trades building at the Morrison training school for delinquent negro boys. The cost of these two buildings will be about \$10,000. Through the generous kindness of Mr. Benjamin Duke, at the request of this bureau, a gift of \$15,000 has been received. This amount will be used to build and equip a ward for negro children at the North Carolina orthopedic hospital.

"One of the most serious and pressing problems affecting the public welfare is that presented by the negro feeble minded. A survey of Superior court convictions and other records would establish the fact that about 75 per cent of the negroes brought before the courts are mentally defective. At present the state makes no provision for the care and treatment for this unfortunate group. Until such time as the state realizes the urgent necessity of properly providing for this defective portion of our population—just so long will outrages be perpetrated, and the law abiding citizen's life and property be endangered."

Lieutenant Oxley stated that he is deeply conscious of the fact that the success of the negro welfare program in North Carolina will determine in large measure future programs for negroes throughout the southland. Only by applying the social principles of the lowly Nazarene plus a scientific approach to these many difficult and complex problems with their racial and social aspects, can progress be noted and results achieved.

Mothers' aid, child placing, unmarried mothers, and many other problems of maladjustment must be studied and treatment supplied.

## **Woman in North Carolina Works As Welfare Officer**

Raleigh, N. C.—Miss Marjorie Edwards, a trained nurse and social worker, has taken up her work in Wake county as a welfare officer under the direction of the Wake county board of charities and public welfare. She is working in co-operation with the new training school for social workers at St. Augustine, and part of her salary is derived from this school.

Contributions from individuals and organizations throughout the county also go to the expense of maintaining a Race work here, and the county welfare department has assumed the remainder of the expense.

Her duties will extend both into the county and city. She has been connected with the city missions in Philadelphia, and has recently studied social work in New York at a social service school.

# CINCINNATI TENEMENTS "NOT FIT FOR HOGS, ESPECIALLY THOSE SUPPLIED TO NEGRO TENANTS"

Cincinnati, O., July 28 (ANP).—The report made public last week following a survey by Dr. Haven Emerson, former health commissioner of New York City, and Bleecker Marquette, secretary of Cincinnati Housing League, declared, "You cannot produce a prize hog at a fair under conditions existing in many of Cincinnati's tenements, particularly those occupied by Negroes."

Mr. Marquette says that Dr. Emerson is justified in his statement about the conditions in Negro sections. However, while the tenement conditions are very bad in Cincinnati, the general housing situation is somewhat better the housing shortage is not so severe, and the future offer hope.

The report says that moderate priced homes are badly needed to improve the living conditions in Cincinnati. The speculation has caused rents to go sky-high and is largely responsible for much of the crowding. The construction and sanitary conditions in the tenements in Negro sections is reported as being little less than fierce. The extent of congestion, room over-crowding, dilapidation, badly lighted and ill-ventilated rooms, bad toilets, and general unsanitary conditions are a menace to health and to the standard of living and citizenship of the country according to the report.

The report suggests that drastic action be taken to put an end to over-crowding and development in the slum districts. A plan is suggested to overcome this serious menace to the health of the people of Cincinnati.

It is pointed out that practically all of the servants—white and colored—are forced to live in these congested sections. They go into the homes of the wealthier classes as washer-women, housemen, cooks, maids, etc., naturally carrying the deadly germs into the homes of the persons living in best sections of the city.

The outstanding need is for homes that do not cost more than \$5,000 or rent for from \$25 to \$30 per month. It is pointed out that this will enable the persons who are forced to present high rents to seek shelter in the congested districts to occupy homes under healthier conditions. The league has offered a prize of \$500 for the best home within these costs. The league plans to stimulate efforts to encourage investors to provide such houses for the renters of Cincinnati.

# CINCINNATI HOMES NOT FIT FOR HOGS TO LIVE IN

## Dr. Haven Emerson In Bitter Tirade Against Living Conditions of Negro In Ohio City.

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## This Community Fund Bunk Editorial

The constantly recurring threats made by certain supposedly influential white men to urge the Community fund to cut off financial support from all Negro institutions, make it imperative for us to take steps to ascertain exactly where the Negro stands in respect to Community fund contributions.

While we grant to the all-powerful white group the right to restrict their community giving to whatever narrow channels they desire, it nevertheless seems patently true that they should first determine whether Negro agencies draw more from the fund than is contributed by the group, before it can be assumed that Negro agencies are at the mercy of irrational and moody contributors. Of course we do not know what proportion of the fund is given by Negroes, but we do know that in most of the industrial organizations where Negroes are employed they are compelled to contribute—without even having the right to say how much. The powers higher-up determine the amount—and it is taken from the payroll consistently. This is done to make possible the tacking up of the self-laudatory sign: "This firm gave one hundred per cent to the Chest Fund."

We have no particular complaint to offer as to this autocratic method in dealing with men's wages, because we realize that were it not for such raw tactics the chest would often fall far short of its goal. But we do feel that what Negro agencies draw from the fund is not "meat thrown to the dogs." A goodly part of it—if not all—is the money earned by Negro brawn at wages below the standard paid to white men.

Moreover, the Negro social agencies are necessary because of the aggravated problems presented on account of the white man's failure to give the Negro an equal chance in the economic world. Negroes are forced to live in the most unsanitary parts of the city and pay exorbitant rents to provide white landlords with limousines and trappings of luxury. It is because of this denial of equal opportunity and proper chance to live in environments which tend to lift the aspirations of the masses to a higher level that there is need for social agencies. And, because for generations we have been generally denied equal opportunity to obtain education in common with other peoples, there is need for social agencies to help us fit ourselves for life. So, this problem of ours is indeed the white man's burden as well as our own.

Then, why raise all this hulabaloo about cutting off Negro agencies from the Community fund? It is nothing short of bull and buncombe. So long as the Negro is a part of this community, the vice and diseases of his flotsam and jetsam peril the white man. Negro social agencies can not be let alone without seriously menacing Cleveland's civic development, and the self-same whites who rave about crippling Negro institutions know back of it all that they are playing to the gallery.

Far and wide has the fame of Cleveland's civic soul been spread. The altruism of its people has become the pattern by which cities the world over judge their civic standard. Will a few, rash, prejudiced persons be permitted to lay unholy hands upon Cleveland's reputation—and trail her honor in the dust?

THE HERALD believes that Cleveland has not lost all of the truly great men who laid the foundations for her civic greatness, and that the saving common sense of these men of lofty purpose will save this city from those who would pour poison into the arteries of our civic life. .

# Columbus Urban League Annual

## Report Show Much Work Done in 1924

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.—One of the most significant meetings that has been held in Columbus for years was that of the annual meeting of the Columbus Urban League, held at the Indianola M. and 40 per cent are Negroes. The E. Church (white), of which Dr. Negroes are loyal; in contradiction Gilbert S. Corbin, president of the to insurance records, their health league, is pastor. The meeting seems to be just as good as that was in the form of a banquet, at of the white employees, and they which 150 persons, equally divided are responsible for no more accidents between white and colored were than any other class of employees, Mr. Bennett said.

Before the annual report was made by Nimrod B. Allen, executive secretary of the league, a report of a survey made by the department of sociology of the Ohio State University, in co-operation with the league, was given by Miss Mary Louise Mark, who is a teacher of sociology in the university. According to her figures, approximately 33 per cent of all Negroes in Columbus older than 18 years have lived in the city five years or less.

The bulk of this population, classified as migrant, consists of men and women between ages of 25 and 30. The native population consists, in the main, of older persons and children. One feature characterized as surprising was that the boarding group was comparatively small. Most of the newcomers, the investigation disclosed, settle with relatives who have preceded them.

In a study, limited to the Champlain avenue district, and in which 188 families were surveyed it was disclosed that housing conditions, taken generally, are poor. Sanitation and water supply, Miss Mark reported, were two items badly in need of correction, either by landlords or the city. She also held that rents in this district are, in the main, too high. Charges ranged from \$3 to \$5 a room, the survey showed, with three families renting at less than \$3 a room.

Professor H. A. Miller defended the Negro against charges that he is more inclined to be criminal than is the white. He insists that the same conditions—physical and social maladjustments—are responsible for criminals, both black and white, and that race has nothing to do with it.

An industrial trend toward supplanting the foreign workmen with Negroes was revealed by F. G. Bennett, director of welfare of the Buckeye Steel Castings Co. Mr. Bennett declared that 10 years ago 35 per cent of the men em-

## THIRD OF CITY NEGROES HERE 5 YEARS OR LESS

Figures Obtained by University Given to Urban League; Miller Defends Negro.

The negro from the South—the chap charged by Chief French with committing most of the crime ascribed to members of that race in Columbus—makes his home chiefly in the down-town districts, according to a survey made by the department of sociology, Ohio State University.

Statistics gathered during the investigation were presented before the Columbus Urban League, at its annual banquet last night at Indianola M. E. Church, by Miss Mary Louise Mark, a member of the department staff.

According to her figures, approximately 33 per cent of all negroes in Columbus, older than 18 years have lived in the city five years or less. The bulk of this population, classified as migrant, consists of men and women between the ages of 25 and 30. The native population consists, in the main, of older persons and children.

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40 per cent are negroes.

The negroes are loyal, in contradiction to insurance records, their health seems to be just as good as that of the white employees, and they are responsible for no more accidents than any other class of employees, Mr. Bennett said.

A statistical analysis of negro women in industry was supplied by Mrs. Cora Jordan White, executive secretary of the Blue Triangle branch of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. White reported that 50 per cent of all negro women are employed in gainful occupations, as compared with 20 per cent of all white women.

## URGES NEGROES TO END VICE

"Vote for Men Who Have City's Welfare at Heart, Regardless of Politics or Race," Bentley Says.

Declaring that there was no reason why vice should be permitted to flourish in West End wards inhabited largely by negroes, Henry Bentley, Chairman of the City Charter Committee, asserted yesterday that crime conditions there were due to the fact that negroes heretofore have been regarded by the political organizations as voters who did not have to be satisfied but whose votes would be expected any way.

Mr. Bentley spoke before an audience of several hundred negroes at the Ninth Street Y. M. C. A., explaining in detail the amendment to the city charter under which Cincinnati will have a city manager and a Council of nine members elected by proportional representation. He explained also the method of voting by proportional representation.

"A decent, clean, honest city government would end this crime condition," said Mr. Bentley. "I know and you know that the colored people of Cincinnati are just as anxious to have clean streets in the section of town in which they live, are just as anxious to have the ashes and garbage collected, are just as anxious to have protection for their young men and young women as are the white citizens, and I know and you know that the conditions that prevail in the West End are not of your making and that the colored people are not responsible for the conditions that prevail in the West End."

The reason these conditions prevail is because for years the colored voters have been treated as voters who did not have to be satisfied

but whose votes could be counted upon any way. In the last election you proved that this was not the case. If in the next election you support the proper candidates for Council, not because they are Republicans, Democrats, La Follette men or Socialists or anything else not because they are black or white but because they are men fitted to govern this city, you will get the things that you want from the city government.

"Remember that each of you has the right to vote for a Councilman and in voting for that Councilman ask yourself the question: 'Is this the man that I would select from the whole city as my representative?' Vote for him because he is the type of man you want as your representative."

"The City Charter Committee, which has been formed since the election, aims to elect at least five Councilmen pledged to the principle of good government, the selection of a good City Manager and cleaning up the city. If five men of this type are elected to the City Council it will not be necessary for the Earl Stewart Post of the American Legion to call upon the men who served in the war to volunteer their services in order to clean truck out of the city streets in the locality where you live."

"That is the business of a good city government and if good men are elected there is no reason why the City of Cincinnati should not keep the streets of the Sixth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards as clean as the streets are kept in any other part of the city."

## Columbus Urban League Plans to Aid Newcomers

(Preston News Service.) COLUMBUS, O., April 20.—With the opening of Spring and the industrial activity and prosperity that everybody is expecting, there will be a large influx of colored people into Columbus. It is the belief of a committee of citizens composed of professors from the Department of Sociology of Ohio State University and representative colored citizens here.

Problems of employment, housing, recreation, and association underlie the problem of crime, the committee said. This committee presented a plan to the Safety Director of Columbus, J. P. McCune, and the Chief of Police, Harry E. French, asking for the assignment of a colored policeman to serve primarily as a social worker, who would represent city authority as a guide rather than enforcement of law.

This friendly officer would make connections with the agencies that would be most helpful, and it would be his duty to build up organizations of friendly citizens in each local community. Through these community organizations considerable emphasis will be placed upon securing employment

for the migratory Negro. Director McCune and Chief French appointed Leslie M. Shaw, a man who made an enviable record as a traffic officer in Columbus, to do this special piece of work. This phase of handling the problem in connection with the influx of Negroes was planned and put into effect through the instigation of the Columbus Urban League, of which N. B. Allen is executive secretary.

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY TRINITY  
Baltimore, Md., 1925

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criminals, both black and white, and that race has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Bennetta of the Steel Castings Co. declared that 10 years ago 35 per cent of the men employed in the plant were foreigners, 50 per cent white and 15 per cent negroes, while today only 10 per cent are foreigners, and the white ratio is maintained.

A statistical analysis of negro and in voting for that Councilman women in industry was supplied by ask yourself the question: "Is this Mrs. Cora Jordan White, executive of the man that I would select from the secretary of the Blue Triangle whole city as my representative? branch of the Y. W. C. A. Mrs. White vote for him because he is the type reported that 50 per cent of all negro of man you want as your representative. women are employed in gainful occupations as compared with 30 per cent." The City Charter Committee

"That is the business of a good city government and if good men are elected there is no reason why the City of Cincinnati should not keep the streets of the Sixth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards as clean as the streets are kept in any other part of the city."

(Preston News Service.)  
COLUMBUS, O., April 20.—With the opening of Spring and the industrial revival ahead, consequently everybody is expecting, there

have to be satisfied but whose votes would be expected any way.

Mr. Bentley spoke before an audience of several hundred negroes sitting at the Ninth Street Y. M. C. A., explaining in detail the amendment to the city charter under which Cincinnati will have a city manager and a Council of nine members elected by proportional representation. He explained also the method of voting "A decent, clean, honest city government would end this crime condition," said Mr. Bentley. "I know and you know that the colored people of Cincinnati are just as anxious to have clean streets in the section of town in which they live, are just as anxious to have the ashes and garbage collected, are just as anxious to have protection for their young women and young women as are the white citizens, and I know and you know, however, that the conditions under which you live are not of your choosing and that the colored people are not responsible for the conditions that prevail in the West End of Cincinnati.

"The reason these conditions prevail is because for years the colored voters have been treated as voters who did not have to be satisfied

win be a large influx of colored people into Columbus is the belief of a committee of citizens composed of professors from the Department of Sociology of Ohio State University, and representative colored citizens here.

Problems of employment, housing, recreation, and association underlie the problem of crime, the committee said. This committee presented a plan to the Safety Director of Columbus, J. P. McCune, and the Chief of Police, Harry E. French, asking for the assignment of a colored policeman to serve primarily as a social worker, who would represent city authority as a guide rather than enforcement of law.

4-13-35

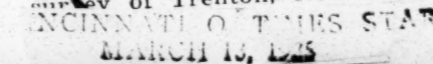
This friendly officer would make connections with the agencies that would be most helpful, and it would be his duty to build up organizations of friendly citizens in each local community. Through these community organizations considerable emphasis will be placed upon securing employment for the migratory Negro.

Director McCune and Chief French appointed Leslie M. Shaw, a man who made an enviable record as a traffic officer in Columbus, to do this special piece of work. This phase of handling the prob-

(By The Associated Negro Press)

CINCINNATI O. POST  
MARCH 27, 1925  
NEGROES

**Urban League Secretary**



Attorney Murray M. Shoemaker, grandson of Robert Shoemaker, and nephew of Michael Shoemaker, and who, as a boy, sometimes played in the old Shoemaker homestead, happens now to be a trustee of the Negro Civic Welfare association and other welfare and public health organizations that will "carry on" in the famous homestead.

## SOCIAL WORKERS IN MEET AT COLUMBUS

Columbus, Ohio, May 21.—Prominent speakers of both races addressed the sessions of the fourth annual Ohio conference on social work among members of the Race, held here from May 22 to 24. The problems making for interracial discord and some of the means of amelioration were dispassionately analyzed. The Hon. James J. Thomas, mayor of Columbus, delivered the address of welcome.

Prof. Herbert A. Miller of the department of sociology of Ohio State university, and Chandler Owens, editor of the Messenger, addressed the closing session on the subject of Race adjustment.

Cleveland was named as the seat of the next conference. The following officers were elected: President, Nimrod B. Allen, Columbus; vice president, Mrs. Josephine M. Norcom, Cincinnati; secretary, George W. Thompson, Akron; treasurer, Miss Mable S. Brady, Dayton; executive committee: John C. Logan, Columbus; Mrs. Minnie G. Jamison, Columbus; Charles E. Frye, Cleveland; John A. Green, Dayton; Miss Anna Arnold, Springfield; Mrs. Anna M. VanMeter, Toledo.

The conference was organized in Columbus by John C. Logan of the state board of health, James H. Robinson, executive secretary of the Civic Welfare association of Cincinnati; George W. Thompson, executive secretary of the Akron Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Minnie Jamison, Columbus; A. W. Hardy, Columbus Y. M. C. A.; John A. Green, executive secretary of the Dayton Y. M. C. A., and N. B. Allen, executive secretary of the Columbus Urban league. Mr. Allen was made the first president.

Commerce & News

# BIRDS EYE VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN NEGRO IN PHILADELPHIA

Writing for The Macon Tele-  
graph, Thos. W. Loyless quotes  
from a Philadelphia paper giv-  
ing some of the details of the  
fate of the southern negro in  
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the following from an article  
written by Daniel A. Brooks to  
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"The article in question is writ-  
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is in the form of a communica-  
tion—an appeal, rather—of near-  
ly a column length, to the Pub-  
lic Ledger; also, it appears to  
have been inspired by a friend-  
ly, rather than an antagonistic  
spirit—a real desire to do some-  
thing, or suggest something, for  
the amelioration of the condition  
pointed out—and is, therefore,  
all the more deserving of our  
consideration and confidence.  
But, to quote from it as briefly  
as possible:

"North of Girard College lies  
a city within a city. In an area  
of about twenty city blocks are  
crowded approximately 25,000  
colored people. x x x With their  
large brood of children, they  
have come to Philadelphia dream-  
ing great dreams of the North-  
land—that 'Promised Land' of  
high wages and a square deal  
for all.

"To the credit of Philadelphia  
be it said that they have found  
higher wages and have escaped  
the grosser forms of race-hatred  
and race-oppression, such

Jim Crow car, peonage and the young colored boy and girl,  
monstrous crime of lynching; Within the last few weeks an  
but other evils have attacked outbreak of cases of crimes of  
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"Extortionate rents have re-people of this section. x x x.  
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ness, then ruin of the morals of show that the well-being of the  
the younger members of the white people of North Philadel-  
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as that of the colored people.  
Where were once quiet, safe  
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whites. The safety of the white  
boy and girl of North Philadel-  
phia is being threatened, too, by  
the general lowering of neigh-  
borhood standards. x x x.

"We call upon the more for-  
tunate citizens of Philadelphia,  
white and colored to awake, in  
self-preservation if not in broth-  
erly love, for the protection of  
your own homes and the safety  
of your own children, if not for  
the protection and safety of the  
homes and families of these  
poor people."

"No Y. M. C. A., no recreation  
center, no public library, no mu-  
nicipal social betterment center  
sent them a call. x x x.

"The result was inevitable. All  
that goes to make a slum can be  
found strongly entrenched in this  
North Philadelphia neighborhood  
Ignorance, dirt, overcrowding,  
disease, sloth, vice, drunkenness,  
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forms of race-hatred and race-oppres-  
sion, such as Jim Crow car, peonage  
and the monstrous crime of lynching;  
but other evils have attacked them and  
threaten now to engulf them.

"Extortionate rents have resulted in  
overcrowding, then illness, then ruin  
of the morals of the younger members  
of the families. The figures as to ill-  
ness and death among these people,  
packed like sardines in insanitary  
homes, would startle the average Phil-  
adelphian. I know of a family from  
South Carolina that has lost six chil-  
dren in three years. The number of  
children under 16 years who are  
grievously under weight or already in  
the clutches of tuberculosis is most  
excessive.

"The exploitation of these simple  
folk by the agents of evil and crime  
is another evil. The only open arms  
these migrants found in Philadelphia  
were those of the hooch peddler, the  
vice-monger, the gambler. The low  
type movie, the low grade dance hall,  
the vicious kind of poolroom with  
its lounging reprobates, called aloud  
to the young men and women.

"No Y. M. C. A., no recreation cen-  
ter, no public library, no municipal so-  
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weeks an outbreak of cases of crimes  
of violence committed by young col-  
ored boys has appalled the people of  
this section. x x x

"Efforts have been made to show  
that the well-being of the white people  
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"We call upon the more fortunate  
citizens of Philadelphia, white and  
colored, to awake, in self-preservation  
if not in brotherly love, for the pro-  
tection of your own homes and the  
safety of your own children, if not for  
the protection and safety of the homes  
and families of these poor people."

# Homestead Pays Tribute To Myrtle B. Anderson New Social Service Worker

That the thriving and progressive people of Homestead are determined to live up to the standards of our racial life by putting forth a united and constructive social program is evidenced by the united effort put forth by leaders in all denominations to secure the services of Miss Myrtle B. Anderson, formerly of New York City, as executive director of the Clark Memorial Community Center.

Miss Anderson is a college graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a graduate in law from the same school and trained in social administration from the New York City schools. As an orator she has no superior among women.

On last Thursday evening a mammoth mass meeting was held in the gymnasium of the Community House. Inspiring addresses were made by a number of leading citizens among whom were Rev. C. A. Goggins of the A. M. E. Church at Braddock, Mrs. M. A. Little and Rev. M. A. Tally, all of which had the objective of doing honor to Miss Anderson and of giving her formal installation with her new office. The address of acceptance was a masterpiece. It revealed not only the sterling scholarship of the speaker, but wonderful ability as an orator, keen insight and marvelous familiarity with the problems affecting our people in the Northland.

In the midst of the thrilling circumstances connected with these installation services an announcement came from Mrs. Ada Milner and J. H. Campbell, who headed a reception committee, inviting the guests of more than two hundred people to the reception room on the lower floor of the Community House, where a menu of delightful things was served. Dr. Geo. W. Little, in a most clever and charming manner, acted as master of toasts. The toasters were Mesdames Pearl Tauton, A. M. Lewis, H. M. Hargave and Cumberland Posey.

This community center is a long-felt want in Homestead and it is the consensus of opinion that Miss Anderson is eminently fitted for the tasks.

Numerous activities are already in action: A well-baby clinic, a kindergarten, a night school, various social club work of all ages and groups, school of music and various recreational activities. One of the significant features of the community activities is that no discrimina-

## Racial Problems City Club Theme

### Philadelphia Soon Will Have Largest Negro Population In Country, It Is Predicted.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—A discussion of racial problems in Pennsylvania in general and this city in particular, was conducted Friday in the City Club, at the weekly luncheon, presided over by Dr. Ellen C. Potter, director of the State Department of Public Welfare.

Dr. Potter made a general explanation of the racial problems, emphasizing the fact that this division of the state government ranks third in its yearly expenditure.

"Our work today is concentrated upon the prevention of human wreckage," said Dr. Potter, "otherwise the burden would be too great on the taxpayers of the state must continue to build institutions for persons who cannot take care of themselves. Economically, we must be concerned with the problem of the prevention of crime, disease and abnormality."

"The Department of Welfare has an obligation to reduce the many instances of poverty, and it is no dream to say this. Infant mortality has been reduced and poverty likewise can be lessened by the diminishing of mental disease, the improvement of health and the proper treatment of juveniles to prevent adult crime."

#### Negroes Increasing Rapidly

Dr. Potter spoke of the increase in the number of Negroes who came to this state during the war. She then introduced Forrester B. Washington, secretary of the Armstrong Association, closely connected with the Department of Welfare in studying the condition of the Negro in this state.

"Within 10 years Philadelphia will have the largest Negro population

of any city in the country," predicted Mr. Washington. "Since 1910 they have doubled their number to 160,000 until today Philadelphia has the second largest Negro group and the highest per cent. of Negro inhabitants of any city of the nation."

The speaker described the Negro in Philadelphia as "Americanized." In the section of the South from which they come they received a fairly good education and had some contact with whites. In this city, he explained, they occupy 22 districts, and instead of moving to new sections of the city they expand the boundaries of their present districts.

#### Poor Industrial Chances

"The people in Philadelphia have not given the Negro the industrial chance he deserves," declared Mr. Washington. "The average wages are extremely low merely because of the attitude of the white laborers. But even with this unfortunate condition, 33 of the 35 Negro building and loan associations in the country have been established here."

"The real Negro problem is housing. Of the 35,000 new homes built in the last year none was for Negro tenancy. With large families crowded into a few rooms there is plenty of reason for the high death rate among Negroes."

While condemning the health facilities for Negroes in this city, Mr. Forrester declared that he was not pessimistic about the situation.

## PITTSBURGH NEGRO POPULATION GROWS

more easily exploitable Negro renter. In other words, old dilapidated houses bring on an average of \$11 to \$13 per room. This same money can obtain more modern houses in other sections where Negro tenants would not be tolerated.

### Family Life And Home Ownership Expanding Says Urban League Head

#### Show Political Strength

### SHOW POLITICAL STRENGTH

### Balance Of Power Passing From Irish To Negro Political Bosses

Pittsburgh. — In an address delivered recently, John T. Clark, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League, concerning the growth and movement of the Negro population of Pittsburgh, said in part:

"It is certain that a considerable part of our (Negro) population is now in the Hill district. In the 15 public schools which can be classed in and on the border of this district, last year there were 4,021 colored pupils of the total 9,032 colored pupils in the 165 schools in Pittsburgh."

"In Watt street school while the total attendance has not increased in the last five years, the proportion of Negro children has increased from 16 to 37; in the Somer street School, the percentage has increased from 16 to 37; in the Somer street school from 50 to 65 per cent."

"The increase in several of the other schools in this district has been even greater, but the relative number of colored pupils is smaller."

#### Residential District Expands

"Four years ago in the Herron Hill district, which is the eastern limit of what is termed the Hill District, there were only 13 colored families; today there are 61 Negro families owning their own homes."

"Six years ago it was stated that practically no Negroes lived west of Fullerton street and south of Wylie avenue, except a few of the sporting element in Clark and Colwell streets. Now the Negro lives as far south as Fifth avenue and has crossed Chatham street in many instances."

"The number of Jewish and foreign business places have materially increased in the last few years, but it appears that their families are moving into other sections because they can get much better housing accommodations for the amount of money they have to pay in the Hill district in competition with the

### Department of Welfare Appoints Investigator

PHILADELPHIA.—Mrs. Maude B. Coleman has been permanently appointed as a special investigator in the Department of Welfare of the State of Pennsylvania. Her duties, among other things, involve a continuous investigation of conditions affecting colored people. She is thoroughly prepared for her position, having had a number of years' experience in social work and secretarial work. Recently Mrs. Coleman assisted Mr. Forrester B. Washington in the survey of the Negro population of Pennsylvania.

# Body of White Ministers Acts Independent of Race Pastors In Probing Crime

## All Pittsburgh Sections Included Regardless Religion, Denomination or Color--Plan Mass Meeting for Protest.

Although number of members of the Pittsburgh Ministerial Union freely committed themselves to the good intentions of Negro pastors to aid any effort to curb lawlessness and stamp out vice, none were present last Monday night when the Caucasian body took steps to withdraw support from the present city administration, or its future candidates for office.

It is not understood, however, that the absence of race ministers was due to a misunderstanding discrimination on indifference to vice as it affects the group. Colored ministers are welcome to the meeting and are admitted to membership. And not a word was said on this subject. Precautions taken by the ministerial body to safeguard information obtained in order that it may be used for criminal prosecution seems to be the real reason why our churches were not represented in this latest effort to cast the hand of all per-

sons responsible for the most nagrant law violations recorded in the past two or three years.

Rev. Daniel L. Marsh, was reached at his home Tuesday evening and while it was evident that he was on guard, he advanced this much light on the situation: "We went ahead with investigation, secured evidence and information from all sections of the city—but we are not releasing names and addresses of offenders. Although we are confident that colored ministers would have aided us willingly, we did not ask them because our organization of investigators was complete."

The suddenness with which the def was issued to administration chief tains of the city and county indicates that a more thorough investigation was conducted than was first expected.

Beginning downtown where race horse and lottery pools are operated within eyesight of the highest standard bearers of the law, and continuing, ward for ward, in successive order, the valiant "protesters," against moral indecencies have peered behind the curtains of camouflaged cabarets, and the wicker-doored saloon, selling its "ethic" beer, and wood alcohol concoctions, called "hooch."

Nor have they overlooked the increased number of colored prostitutes and gambling houses, centralized in one block; or the professional thieves who look to the Hill district as a haven of rescue.

The work seems to have been general, sparing no man because of his color or religion—and naturally the benefits accrued from the cessation of such lawless operations will be equally as general.

### Industrial Survey Completed

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Office of the Secretary of Labor has been advised that, under the supervision of Forrester B. Washington, Executive Secretary of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, an exhaustive survey of the Negro population of the State of Pennsylvania has been completed for the State Department of Welfare. This survey was undertaken to determine not only the industrial contribution Negroes are making, but to indicate to what extent Negroes are factors in the general community life of the State, and how their conditions can be improved. Matters of housing, health, industry, education, property ownership, and assimilation were studied and tabulated. Following the completion of the survey, meetings are being held in all the principal cities of the State for the purpose of presenting a digest of the survey, its findings and recommendations. Following these meetings the report will be published and distributed by the State.

### Negro Housing Conditions.

It occurs to "The Record," upon reading in The Philadelphia Tribune a series of articles by Forrester B. Washington dealing with Negro housing conditions in this city, that some of our multimillionaire philanthropists who have lately contributed with great liberality to the cause of educating the Negro in the South would have better served humanity by endeavoring to alleviate the distressing conditions under which large numbers of the race are compelled to live in the North.

Mr. Washington, who is executive secretary of the Armstrong Association, evidently has intimate first-hand knowledge of the facts which he sets forth. We can hardly attempt to summarize here the statistics he presents of incredible overcrowding of the Negro population in unsanitary, disease-breeding quarters. It is not surprising that the enforced promiscuous mingling of the sexes, the joint use of single habitations by several large families, the downright indecency of the circumstances under which financial necessity compels these people to live, undermine their health and their morality, contribute to the spread of epidemics and jeopardize the general welfare.

In the case of dumb brutes similarly herded together the aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals could be successfully invoked. Where can we look for aid to the colored brother? The Philadelphia Housing Association helps to the extent of its ability in compelling landlords to comply with the law, but it hardly scratches the surface of the problem, which is how to provide more and better houses for the Negro population. That does not mean that the Negro wants to live in luxury, but that he wants to live rather than merely to exist.

Mr. Washington casts about for remedies, and proposes a few, but the best of them would require a highly-developed and highly-improbable co-operative movement among the Negroes, and a hope-destroying delay, for their realization.

Our philanthropists who are spending lavishly for Negro education would do well to look into this situation. Their hearts are in the right place, but their perspective is wrong. A sound mind in a sound body—that is a noble aim; but first you have got to have the sound body. A level-headed farmer would hardly attempt

to raise pigs under conditions parallel to those under which many Negro infants are being raised—till disease snatches them—in this community.

A fund of a few million dollars invested by philanthropy in the housing of worthy poor people, black or white, on a 4 per cent. return basis, would do more good than 10 times the sum donated outright to

## NEGRO WELFARE ORGANIZATION, FORMERLY THE URBAN LEAGUE, RENDERS HELPFUL SERVICE THROUGH WOMEN'S GROUPS

Miss Carrie Starks, Home Economics Worker, Proposes Attractive and Constructive Program Through Organized Action of Clubs

The Community Uplift Club met at the residence of Mrs. Sallie Byers, 3128 Penn Avenue, Thursday afternoon, April 16. A very interesting meeting was held. Mrs. Graves, who is editor of the "Neighborhood Events" added much to the meeting with her report. Nine of the members entered the Flower Box Contest—Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Netherlands, Mrs. Majors, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Henderson.

The Negley Community Club met at Mrs. Stacey's 514 Chianti Street, Tuesday afternoon, April 14. This is a new group recently organized. President, Mrs. Virginia Bolden; Vice President, Mrs. Johnnie Ferris; Secretary, Mrs. Ila Stacey. They have planned an interesting program for the season.

The Willing Workers Club of McKees Rocks, Pa., met at the Recreational Centre, Friday afternoon, April 17. After the usual business meeting, plans were made for an exhibition of their work in June.

Instead of the regular meeting of the Soho Community Club at the Community House, Thursday evening, April 16, the group attended the forum by the young men of the Cold Leaf Club. Mr. Howell who has

### Survey Committees Continued

Survey committees, made up of representative white and colored citizens, were organized in ninety one communities to assist in gathering data. Many of these committees are unwilling to go on of existence now that the survey is over, but are forming themselves

charge of the boys assisted them in rendering an interesting program.

The need for colored social workers in local hospitals was again emphasized last week in the following case:

J., a father, aged twenty, was being treated in a local hospital for pleurisy. An examination revealed that he was potentially tubercular and should go to Leach Farm for treatment. All efforts of the social worker of that institution failed to convince the boy that he should go there rather than to his home in a malarial section of Georgia. The League was asked to assist in the case and did so to the satisfaction of the boy and hospital authorities. He had been told that the white workers were paid "so much a head," to send Negroes to the Farm, also that he would contract pneumonia and die.

The Homewood Club is making plans for its second annual Baby Show, to be held Saturday May 23, at the Homewood Library. This club is making excellent progress under the leadership of Mrs. Harry W. Jones.

The Schenley Heights Welfare Auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. Abram T. Hall, Sr., 829 Bryn Mawr Road on Sunday evening, April 19. Plans were made for a program on community good will and understanding; committees were appointed to look after families needing relief in the district, and to investigate the care of neglected children.

Plans for the Baby Show to be held on the North Side will be announced later.

into permanent Negro welfare organizations. This survey will undoubtedly prove of especial value as a guide to the employment and distribution of Negro labor in Pennsylvania.

## Dedicate Fanny Jackson Coppin Memorial Bldg.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 18—Before a brilliant and responsive audience the Fanny Jackson Coppin Recreation Building was appropriately dedicated last Wednesday evening. A program which included Director of Welfare Grakelow, Councilman Hall, Dr. Charles Lewis and other dignitaries and which was presided over by the Hon. Sam Hart, was a fitting climax to a movement begun several years ago in City Council.

The building is located in the Seger Recreation Center on Lombard street and serves a Ghetto of races. In a few weeks an appropriate tablet bearing the "Fanny Jackson Coppin Recreation Building" legend will appear over the gateway as a personal contribution from Mr. Hall. Clarence J. Grinnell is the superintendent of the Center.

Among those who participated were Director Grakelow, Charles B. Hall, Dr. Charles A. Lewis, Mrs. Maud A. Morrisette, Mrs. Lena Trent-Gordon, Mrs. Bertha Perry Rhodes, Mrs. Emily L. Carmichael, Mr. Charles H. Brooks, ex-Councilman Richard Cooper, William H. Jones, the Hon. William H. Fuller, the O. V. Catto Elks' Band and the Sterling Female Quartet.

Mrs. Morrisette introduced Mr. Hall and Mrs. Trent-Gordon performed a like function in the case of the genial and capable Director of Welfare.

### Negro Welfare Survey Report To Be Heard In Council

An important meeting will be held in the City Council Chamber on Friday, March 20, at three o'clock, at which the results of the State Department of Welfare Negro Survey will be presented. This Survey was made by Mr. Forrester B. Washington, last summer and fall of all cities and towns in Penna., having a Negro population of 100 or more. The survey committee in Pittsburgh was under the direction of Mrs. Louis A. Hamilton. This committee assisted the Urban League in making these unusual arrangements. Mayor Magee will preside over the meeting. Among many other prominent persons to assist in presenting the report as it affects Pittsburgh are Mr.

Potter, Mrs. Enoch Rauh, and Mrs. Forrester Washington, Dr. Ellen C. Maud Coleman, of Harrisburg.

### BAD HOUSING CONDITIONS EXIST IN PHILADELPHIA

Due To Race Prejudice Negroes Are  
Prevented From Moving Into  
More Desirable Homes

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 14.—The housing inspection service of the city is wholly inadequate, according to a report Monday of a housing survey made for the Interracial Committee by the Philadelphia Housing Association. The survey was made with regards to the overcrowding of colored families in certain areas. A number of exhibits were made up from an investigation conducted in the territory bounded by Berks, 18th, Thompson and 25th streets.

Summarizing these, it is shown that many neighborhood changes are taking place, which are forcing the conversion of family dwellings into tenements and rooming houses. These changes, the report stated, are taking place without knowledge on the part of the city.

The lack of adequate inspection service has resulted in several things. First, the majority of these converted houses have not been registered with the city.

Second, the lack of inspection has created a disease hazard by permitting congestion to grow.

Third, the Negro families are hampered by race prejudice and are without the chance to purchase or rent homes in neighborhoods where a normal standard of living might be established.

*Greenville S.C.*  
*Piedmont*  
*3-4-25*  
**Many Visit Community  
Center For Negroes**

The new Phillis Wheatley Community center was visited by about 4,000 persons during the month of February, the monthly report finished Tuesday shows.

This great army of people came to the center for the purpose of hearing recitals, speeches, musical entertainments, chauffeurs clubs, basketball games, and to use the library, rest room and nursery, as well as to enter their names at the desk of the employment bureau.

Some of these visitors came from as far away as places in Georgia and North Carolina, and many of the city visitors were white persons. Much interest is being shown by both races in the good work being done by the Phillis Wheatley members, and several have assisted greatly in the progress. The total membership has reached around the seventy mark, and is still growing.

## BOOM WELFARE WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Welfare work in South Carolina is arousing great interest and is progressing along constructive lines according to recent reports.

A building for delinquent girls is nearing completion and the school will soon be opened. Out of funds raised through the efforts of the Federation of Women's clubs. It will have a capacity of 25 but this will soon be increased.

A training school for women social workers was opened in October at St. Augustine's school in Raleigh. The school was named the Bishop Tuttle Memorial house. Preliminary announcements state that the diploma will be awarded after a training period of two years and the successful completion of a year's experience in a suitable position.

Students entering should have had the equivalent of two years of college work. The school which is under the auspices of the Episcopal church, will give an opportunity for development of leadership to young women.

Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley (white) of the state board, at the 37th Conference of Church Workers at Savannah, told the need for trained workers and stressed especially the importance of the new training school.

Mass meetings to plan for welfare programs in three counties with representatives from the various organizations went on record as favoring a definite program and stated that they stood ready to subscribe a sum of a thousand dollars towards the salary of a worker. Dr. Fleming there appointed a committee of five to serve as an advisory committee to the superintendent in dealing with problems of Race welfare.

In September a similar meeting had been held in Elizabeth City to bring together the citizens of Pasquotank county.

## MODERN CENTER FOR RACE GIFT OF GREENVILLE, S. C.

**Building Finest Equipped In  
The South With All Sorts of  
Conveniences, Health And  
Recreation Facilities.**

The Phyllis Wheatley Center for the colored people of Greenville, S. C., opened in January 1925. It is located on a lot with a frontage of 205 feet and a depth of 130 feet, which allows for a good-sized playground. It is near the business center of Greenville being a square and a half from the city post office. It is 80 by 100 feet, with three full stories, the upper one being 18 feet in the clear, without any columns and suited for basketball and other athletic exercises. Its auditorium seats over five hundred persons and is equipped with a good stage and dressing rooms and two dumb waiters communicating with a kitchen. One room on the main floor has been planned and built especially for the use of a branch of the Greenville public library. The cost of the lot, building, and equipment, exclusive of the library, was approximately \$70,000.

The Center has activities too numerous to mention. Amongst these are a rest room for the wives and daughters of Greenville county farmers; a bureau for general information where there is always someone during office hours to answer the telephone; a day nursery; classes in Bible, cooking, sewing, and first aid in nursing; a night class for adults and a summer school for children; a playground and an auditorium for entertainment, recreation, athletics, and musical events and addresses, as well as for dinners and suppers on various occasions. Speakers and workers are also sent on special occasions to churches and other meeting places over the whole country.

## NEGRO STATUS TO BE LEARNED SOON

Plan Survey of Living Con-  
ditions of All Negroes  
Here.

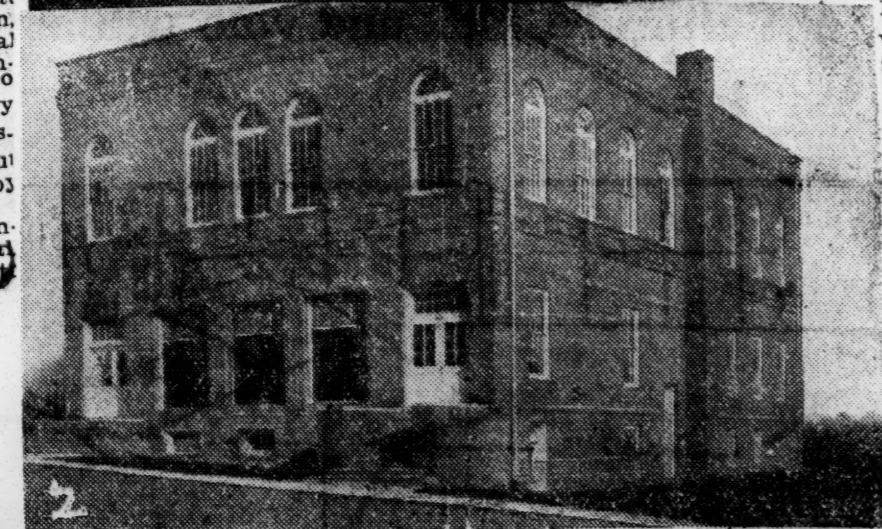
At a meeting of the survey com-  
mittee of the Phillis Wheatley com-  
munity center this afternoon at 5:30  
o'clock, preparation for the begin-  
ning of the survey Monday will be  
completed, according to announce-  
ment by the superintendent of the  
center. This survey is sponsored by  
the Phillis Wheatley association,  
assisted by Miss Mamie Oetzel, Miss  
Charlotte Templeton and Miss Caro-  
line Taylor.

The general purpose of this sur-  
vey was to learn the educational,  
health and religious conditions pre-  
vailing among the negroes of the city  
and vicinity. In securing this infor-  
mation, questions concerning the  
number in each family, how they  
are employed, wages that those  
working receive, how those who do  
not earn wages are employed, the  
number of children in school, size  
of the home, how it is kept, the  
amount of daylight available in the  
house, the size of the yard, whether  
or not there is sewer connection, the  
number of out buildings, how they  
are kept, the number of animals  
kept on the premises, the annoyance  
from smoke, gases and dust, and the  
number in each family that are  
church members will be asked.

In a try-out of the survey that  
was experienced Monday afternoon,  
the workers found a most cordial  
reception in each of the nine fam-  
ilies visited. People seem anxious to  
give the information that survey  
workers wanted making it much eas-  
ier for them to complete filling out  
the long questionnaires supplied by  
the Atlanta school of social work.

A full supply of these question-  
naires have been secured and all  
material is ready for the survey to  
begin.

## Glimpses In Colored Center



1. Group of the personnel that  
directs activities at the Phyllis  
Wheatley Center for colored people  
in Greenville, including the all-time  
personnel and number of volunteer  
workers. Numerous branches of  
training are under their supervision  
and much credit is due them for the  
success of the work.

2. The new Phyllis Wheatley  
Center building, made possible  
through the interest of Thomas F.  
Parker, leading citizen of Green-  
ville. The cost of the structure was  
\$70,000.

3. A cooking class at the Center.  
By training these, a higher grade of  
cooking is made possible and imme-  
diate benefits derived in the homes  
of both the white and colored.

## OPEN CAMPAIGN FOR NEGRO CENTER HERE

The opening campaign meeting for  
the drive to raise \$5,000 from the col-  
ored people of Greenville city and  
county was held in the Phillis Wheat-  
ley club room Friday night. Forty-  
three persons were present. The  
county was well represented. The  
spirit was high. The workers were  
given prospect cards, receipted books  
and campaign literature. Some of the  
teams have selected campaign songs  
and yells. Ward five had the largest  
attendance. Friendship community,  
West Greenville, Nickeltown and Bru-  
tontown sent representatives. Prof.  
C. B. Johnson said, "The army is re-  
ady and they will march forth to meet  
and conquer the enemy, \$5,000, Mon-  
day, April 20." Every colored person  
is expected to contribute.

Prof. Geo. L. Johnson, music spec-  
ialist, who is here for three weeks to  
conduct a musical campaign for the  
Phyllis Wheatley Center told the work-  
ers what a wonderful opportunity they  
have here in Greenville and that he  
knew that everyone was going to live  
up to it. He also said the Center and  
all such places stood for wholesome  
clean, music, the evil effect of the  
jazz, but the character building of  
the hymns, as "How Firm a Founda-  
tion," and music in that class.

Special speakers will go to every  
church in and around the city and  
many of the county Sunday. Thos.  
F. Parker and W. P. Conyers will  
speak in the Lounds Hill Baptist  
church Sunday at 1 o'clock.

In the absence of the chairman of  
the financial committee, J. P. Chap-  
pell, C. D. Brier presided Friday  
night.

## MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL

MARCH 30, 1925

Negro Industrial Adds  
To Present Structure

With the completion of an 11-room addition the Negro Industrial Settlement Home, 1115 North Driver Street, has become one of the largest and most complete of its kind in this section. The home, which was organized in 1916 by Bessie Simon, is now comprised of 25 rooms with facilities that make it almost self-supporting. In this addition is included a nursery for babies and small children, a dining room with a capacity for 100, a laundry completely equipped, a sewing room for girls and other features.

For the most part the children who are in this home have come from the juvenile court or have been taken as orphans. They are doing some work in helping the home to exist. The girls are taught sewing and make most of the clothing and linen used. They also preserve fruits and vegetables each year. The boys have a manual training class in which they are taught to make the furniture used in the school, and they take care of the fences and outer buildings.

The school is supported entirely by free will offering and by the efforts of the boys and girls. Many of the Memphis firms donate lumber, hardware, electrical fixtures and other necessities. All of which are used in the reclamation of the unfortunate negro children.

PUBLIC WELFARE WORK FOR  
NEGROES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

At the Summer Institute of Public Welfare, held at the University of North Carolina, July 20-31, 1924, Lawrence A. Oxley, Director Bureau for Work among Negroes, spoke on the work of his bureau in the development of welfare work among Negroes throughout the state.

It is reported that this is the first time in the history of the University that a Negro has been invited to speak in the School of Public Welfare.

Established in January of this year, the Bureau of Work among Negroes was made possible through a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation. The first three months the Bureau demonstrated School Attendance Law; provision for recreational facilities for Negroes; development of the Juvenile Court with special emphasis on the training of Negro Juvenile delinquents along vocational lines; inquiry into the housing problem and its attendant vices; the proper development of a probation and parole sys-

tem, together with provision for the Negro feeble-minded; correlating the Negro county welfare program with that of the state and city programs of education, health, etc.

The interest manifested in the promoting of this program throughout the state is shown in the fact that the Negro women of the state have contributed about \$20,000 to be used in providing a training school for delinquent Negro girls, for which ground has been purchased at Eff-

strated in four selected counties the value of a welfare program for Negro social worker as assistant in the county welfare office; holding public meetings; and as a result of the interest aroused, securing \$1,000 from Negro churches and other organizations. In Wake County has been formulated a program for prop-

er enforcement of the Compulsory land, N. C., and one building with all modern conveniences erected. The Negro Elks of North Carolina have agreed to erect a cottage at the Morrison Training School for delinquent Negro boys; also a trades building, the two buildings costing \$10,000. Through Mr. Benjamin Duke of New York, at the request of the Bureau, a gift of \$15,000 has been received—to be used to build a ward for Negro children at the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital.

Plans are being worked out preparatory to making a series of cross-section housing surveys in several cities throughout the state.

FORMER TEXAN  
DIRECTS DRIVE  
IN NASHVILLE

*The Houston Informer*  
Nashville, Tenn. In a drive for \$232,500 by the Community Chest of this city, to be started the first week in November, the Council of Agency and the executive committee, comprising the leading white citizens of Nashville, selected Henry Allen Boyd to direct the colored work and set up their organization. The announcement of this selection was made here in both daily papers, morning and afternoon, of this week.

The appointee has worked in every campaign put on by the chest, even

before the various agencies got together, to make one organization. Then, too, he was chairman of the campaign committee when the drive was put on by Nashville citizens to claim the Rosenwald fund. It was a drive for the Y. M. C. A., at which time \$40,000 was subscribed by Nashville Negroes for the work.

Later on, Rev. Boyd was made chairman of the committee of management of the colored Y, serving for nine years in that position. Then, when the colored people of Nashville took over the Y. M. C. A. property and formed a separate organization with a state charter, he was named as one of the board of directors and is secretary of the corporation. Last fall in the Community Chest drive he acted as secretary. His selection as chairman of the Community Chest drive this year came as a surprise to his friends, who insisted that he would not decline, notwithstanding the many duties he is performing and positions he is already holding.

SECRETARY PRESSED TO  
SERVICEWILL OUTLINE PLANS FOR  
1926 COMMUNITY CHESTCITIZENS OF NASHVILLE  
WILL BE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE TO WORTHY CAUSES

In a drive for \$232,500.00 by the Community Chest of this city to be started the first week in November, the Council of Agency and the Executive Committee, comprising the leading white citizens, selected Henry Allen Boyd to direct the colored work and set up their organization. The announcement of this selection was made here in both daily papers, morning and afternoon of this week. The appointee has worked in every campaign put on by the Chest, even before the various agencies got together to make one organization. Then, too, he was Chairman of the Campaign Committee when the drive was put on by Nashville citizens to claim the Rosenwald Fund. It was a drive for the Y.M.C.A., at which time \$40,000.00 was subscribed by Nashville Negroes for the work. Later on, he was made Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Colored "Y" serving for nine years in that position. Then, when the colored people of Nashville took over the Y.M.C.A. property and formed

a separate organization with a State Charter, he was named as one of the Board of Directors and is Secretary of the Corporation. Last fall in the Community Chest drive, he acted as Secretary. His selection as Chairman of the Community Chest Drive this year, came as a surprise to his friends who insisted that he would decline, notwithstanding the many duties he is performing and position he is already holding.

Nashville, Tennessee, October 12, 1925.—Secretary Henry Allen Boyd, National Baptist Publishing Board, 523, Second Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn. Dear Sir: I appreciate very much your kind letter of the 10th, inst., and I am delighted that you find it possible to accept as Chairman of the colored organization of the Community Chest Drive.

I hope you will be able to work out your plans as to organization and at the proper time I shall be glad to confer with you concerning any matters in which I can be of service.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. HILL, Gen'l. Chm.

## THE HOUSING SURVEY

Were it true that the survey committee which has recently completed the first Negro housing survey in the City of Dallas, had only gathered facts on the conditions under which Negroes live in rented homes and made that information available, it would have amply justified its existence and paid a large return on the time and money invested in it. But it has gone further. It has made that information public and it has followed up that publicity with a movement to interest the city officials and those business men who have charge of the housing of all of Dallas in an effort to see to it that Dallas is really made a city beautiful by the improvement of the conditions under which the majority of its Negro citizens live.

There is another aspect of the question which makes the effort more than ordinarily valuable. It is the fact that in the effort to bring all of the facts before the public, the committee, which was set in motion through the desire of the local Interracial Committee to function efficiently in maintaining a better relation between the races in the city, has called into conference all of the white civic leagues which have had as their object, the complete segregation of Negroes and their removal from sections where, in search of a better home and living conditions, they have purchased property close to white persons. It has placed the facts as found before representatives of these leagues and explained the reason for the making of the survey and to a certain extent the need for improvement in the general condition.

The result of these efforts is still to be definitely determined. But one thing is certain. The Negroes of Dallas will, for a long time, be attempting to determine the full value of the favorable sentiment which such a course of procedure has been to them, if nothing else is done in the matter. The fact that the findings of the survey were as they were and that they were made public as they were has caused the interest of the general public to be centered on the Negro housing question in a way that was badly needed. For instance, it has always been known by the Negro public that members of their group had a desire to own homes in decent districts but that this was impossible except as they purchased near whites in districts that had already been developed. When friction arose, it was always claimed that Negroes wished to live close to whites for the purpose of living close only. The survey proves this claim false by ample facts. It has always been known that Negroes were forced to pay a premium for homes wherever they were located, but that information was not the property of the general public till after the survey had made the facts generally known. It has been known by Negroes for a long time that the sanitary conditions surrounding the majority of the homes which they have been forced to rent along the banks of disease breeding streams, without the proper sanitary accommodation, lights, water, bath, etc., where they were forced to pour the wash water and other refuse into the back yards, made the sickness in the race great and the death rate from preventable disease higher than it should have been and that such a condition was a menace to the general public health, but it remained for the survey

to drive the truth of that fact home and to rivet the attention of the public upon it by the facts which it has given out. And so, it might be proven by a study of all of the facts found and given out, that the survey has, so far, gone farther in the matter of helping to better a grave condition which vitally affected the welfare of the race in this city than any other movement of recent years. It is a justification of the Interracial movement. It is a proof that there are men and women of the white race in Dallas, and they can be found in other cities, who are not afraid of facts, who will seek them and consider them, without passion and sentiment in an effort to make the wrong right. And the fact that so far, these facts as they have been made public, have been universally well received should give to those who had begun to feel that there was no chance for an improvement in the sentiment of Dallas, reason to feel that their beliefs were not well founded. Time alone will tell to what extent lasting good will come from this very auspicious beginning.

## FINDINGS ARE MADE PUBLIC BY INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE WHICH WORK WITH OFFICIAL SANCTION TO GET FACTS FROM WHICH SEGREGATION ILLS MAY BE REMEDIED. ELMER SCOTT HEADS BODY WITH NEGRO CITIZENS ASSISTING. SHOCKING CONDITIONS ARE DISCLOSED

What is probably the largest and most extensive housing survey ever made among Negroes has just been completed by the Survey Committee of the Dallas Interracial Committee and the facts obtained made public in a special report which has been placed in the hands of the daily press. The survey disclosed that 1231 houses were well furnished, 52 per cent fairly well furnished, 26 per cent meagerly furnished and 3 per cent very poorly furnished. More than 55 per cent of the homes studied contained books and music of some sort but 50 per cent of them had none of the modern conveniences such as bath, toilet or water, gas or electric light in the house.

It represents a study of a number of Negro homes in the several sections of the city with the exception of servant homes and a careful classification of the data obtained with a view to establishing a more reasonable plan of combatting the segregation agitation which for several years has been a source of trouble both to the city administrations and to the general public. The statistics on these conditions were given as follows: Chief among the very startling facts disclosed by the survey were included reports on 1245 homes in the eleven distinct Negro residential districts of the city where the following conditions were found: 39 per cent of the homes representing 67.7 per cent of the total number studied of Negroes both in the matter of rentals and in the outright sale of property and this exploitation has many phases. Among them are sections wholly undesirable for human habitation, shacks unfit for habitation that produce shocking revenues, houses producing exorbitant revenues that contain none of the common conveniences, houses that fear a raise in rent if improved, left in bad repair because the rents are made, ground unfitted for residence and without any conveniences which is sold to purchasers at amazing prices and in purchases, Negroes are frequently forced to pay as much as 25 per cent more than a white purchaser would pay.

A study of the condition of the homes studied disclosed the fact that 16 per cent were desirable, 33.8 were good but lacking in particular, 31 per cent were barely habitable, and 19.2 per cent were totally unfit for human habitation. The average number of rooms in 1231 houses was 4.1 while 18 per cent of the homes were well furnished, 52 per cent fairly well furnished, 26 per cent meagerly furnished and 3 per cent very poorly furnished. More than 55 per cent of the homes studied contained books and music of some sort but 50 per cent of them had none of the modern conveniences such as bath, toilet or water, gas or electric light in the house. The survey showed that the average number of rooms in the homes was 4.1 while 18 per cent of the homes were well furnished, 52 per cent fairly well furnished, 26 per cent meagerly furnished and 3 per cent very poorly furnished. More than 55 per cent of the homes studied contained books and music of some sort but 50 per cent of them had none of the modern conveniences such as bath, toilet or water, gas or electric light in the house.

The study was confined to the City of Dallas and in six major districts. It was not intended to make a survey of all of the Negro homes but a cross sectional study of each district. In addition to the field work done in the compiling of the report, a competent valuator was engaged.

According to the survey, one out of every four Negroes in the section studied is a home owner and a large per cent of the total owners have been owners for more than ten years. The figures show that of the 1245 homes visited, 316 were owned by the occupants and 929 were rented. No mention was made however as to the ownership of those rented. The majority of the homes owned were in first class shape according to the statistics which state that 34.5 of the homes owned were in good shape, 39 per cent in fair shape and the remainder either poor in condition or verging on the miserable. Just the reverse was true of the rented homes. Of the total number only 9.7 per cent were in good shape, 32.1 per cent were in fair shape while the remaining 58 per cent were very poor.

### Homes Owned Rank With Rented as 1 to 3

The survey of Negro housing in Dallas was made as the result of a resolution calling for a meeting of the City of Dallas and the Negro community. The survey was conducted by the Dallas Interracial Committee, headed by Elmer Scott, with the assistance of a number of Negro citizens. The survey disclosed that 1231 houses were well furnished, 52 per cent fairly well furnished, 26 per cent meagerly furnished and 3 per cent very poorly furnished. More than 55 per cent of the homes studied contained books and music of some sort but 50 per cent of them had none of the modern conveniences such as bath, toilet or water, gas or electric light in the house.

### "Negroes Home Districts are Limited

Probably the most significant portion of the whole survey is to be found in the observations which are made at the close of the report in regard to the situation are listed. After making mention of the fact that there is no evidence that the Negroes of Dallas seek residential quarters among the whites in order to live among whites" it states that the thrifty and self-respecting Negroes' only endeavor in this respect is to find a place where in space and security, with and for their own people, they may have an opportunity for a respectable home life with the common environmental privileges and conveniences which belong to decent living." It continues: "Having in mind then that, to their own lasting credit Negroes are seeking to promote a clean

approval of the Mayor and Commissioner of the City of Dallas and the hearty sympathy of such citizens organizations as are directly concerned in its purpose. It was financed by the Civic Federation of Dallas assisted by a contribution of \$125 given by Negro citizens. The field work was done by a corps of workers headed by Hon. Elmer Scott, head of the Civic Federation of Dallas, and composed of students of Southern Methodist University existing in Dallas.

There is another aspect of the question which

The result of these efforts is still to be definitely determined. But one thing is certain. The Negroes of Dallas

decent districts but that this was impossible except as they purchased near whites in districts that had already been developed. When friction arose, it was always claimed that Negroes wished to live close to whites for the purpose of living close only. The survey proves this claim false.

[illegible]

University, a number of Negro citizens, Rev. Glenn L. Sneed of the Trinity Presbyterian Church and several of the members of his congregation.

The study was confined to the City of Dallas and in six major, two minor and two scattering Negro districts. It was not intended to make a survey of all of the Negro homes but a cross sectional study of each district. In addition to the field work done in the compiling of the report, a competent valuator was engaged.

**SHOCKING CONDITIONS ARE DISCLOSED**  
ZENS ASSISTING.

According to the survey, one out of every four Negroes in the section studied is a home owner and the average per centage of the total Negroes have been owners for more than 10 years is 25.4. The average yearly rental of Negroes for houses of all types is \$54.44 while the average annual profit for habitation is \$56.44.

than in years. The figures show that of the 125 homes visited, 81 were owned by the occupants and 29 were rented. No mention was made however as to the ownership of those rented. The majority of the homes owned were in first class shape according to the statistics which state that 34.5 of the homes owned were in good shape, 89 per cent in fair shape and the remainder either poor in condition or very poor on the miserable. Just the reverse was true of the rented homes. If the total number only 8.7 per cent were in good shape, 32.1 per cent were in fair shape while the remaining 58 per cent were very poor.

Probably the most significant portion of the whole survey is to be found in the observations which are made at the close of the report in which several conclusions in regard to the situation are listed. After making mention of the fact that there is no evidence that the Negroes of Dallas seek residential quarters among the whites in order to live among whites" it states that "the thrifty and self-respecting Negroes' only endeavor in this respect is to find a place where in their own people, they may have the opportunity for a respectable home—equal with the common environmental privileges and conveniences which belong to decent living." It continues: "Having in mind then, that, at their own lasting credit Negroes are seeking to promote a clean

## SURVEY COMPLETED OF NEGRO HOUSING

LIVING CONDITIONS SHOWN IN  
REPORT PRESENTED BY  
COMMITTEE.

The Dallas interracial committee has presented a survey of negro housing conditions to Mayor Pro Tem Harris, after more than six months' work under the semiofficial authorization of the city. The survey was filed by the Rev. George M. Gibson and Elmer Scott, director of the Dallas Civic Federation.

The document is devoted to the locating and description of negro districts in Dallas and an analysis of living conditions. No attempt was made to outline a program which phase will be discussed at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon at a meeting of the committee and representatives of various improvement leagues, white and negro, in the Municipal Building council chamber.

The report generalizes to the effect that the number of forward-looking negroes is increasing constantly and something must be done to allow them to move into decent and respectable neighborhoods. The report says that the encroachments of negroes into white territory, which have given the City Commission some of its most perplexing problems, is not due to the desire of the negro to live among whites—that efforts to establish racial parity are virtually nonexistent.

### 6,723 Negro Homes in Dallas.

The survey shows that there are 6,723 negro homes in Dallas, of which 1,245 were inspected by field workers. It was found that 25 per cent were highly desirable homes, that 33 per cent were good but lacking, that 31.8-10 per cent were barely suitable and that 19.2-10 per cent were utterly unfit.

In Dallas negro homes 18.4-10 per cent had adequate furnishing, 52.3-10 per cent were lacking, 26 per cent were furnished meagerly and 3.3-10 per cent virtually unfurnished.

Surprising figures were given on books and music. A percentage of 40.4-10 was found to be equipped with books and 59.6-10 utterly without. For music 40.2-10 per cent were equipped with paraphernalia and 59.8-10 were without. Of all negro homes 44.7-10 were entirely without books or music.

# Home-Makers Community Center Serves More Than a Thousand Each Month.

In accordance with the policy of the directors of the Community Chest, the workers of the Home-makers Community Center, corner of State street and Washington Avenue, held open house on Thursday and Friday of last week and many persons visited it and became more closely acquainted with the work of that institution. It is one of the three largest and most useful of the Negroes of Dallas exclusively which is provided for in the budget of the Community Chest every year and the character of its service to the general community has marked it as unique in the city and perhaps in the state at large.

### Serves Variety of Purposes

The Center was started more than three years ago by a group of the members of the Methodist Church Missionary Society white and it has grown from a very modest concern to one whose benefits are enjoyed by more than a thousand members of the race each month. It contains a library of more than 900 volumes and has in connection with it a kindergarten school, employment agency, sewing classes, art classes, Red Cross classes, clinics carried on under the direction of the Infants Welfare Association and supervised play activities for girls and boys.

### Report of Last Year Indicates Large Service

The report of the workers of the institution for the year just closed gives an idea of the steady growth which the institution has enjoyed and of the breadth of the scope of its work in serving the community. The report which covers all of the lines of service of the institution is in full as follows:

### Report of Work Done During Year of 1924-25

Number of regular paid workers—2  
Number of volunteer unpaid workers giving part time or special work—25.

#### Kindergarten

Number training for kindergarten work—4.  
Graduated from training—1.  
Children enrolled—52.  
Average attendance—32. (These children are not of school age).

#### Library

Books donated—more than 900.  
Periodicals donated—regular subscriptions—12.

Average number of books loaned per month—400.  
Daily average of readers at the building—20.  
Attendance at the once a week story hour—20 or more.

Volunteer helpers for story hour—2  
Attendance of boys for supervised play on grounds—25.

#### Sewing Classes

Girls average attendance—10, women, 8.

Volunteer helper for sewing and millinery—1.

Enrolled in boys' club for hand work—18.

Rooms registry and employment agency getting a good start.

Denison are classes taught by two volunteer workers.

Attendance—20.

Red Cross class taught by Miss Hagge; enrolled—42. Average—32. Certificate 23. Women's club meeting at Center—9.

Homes visited—more than 300.

Enrolled in girl's clubs—20.

Health Week for Colored people observed and relief work on a considerable scale carried by the regular helpers assisted by Colored men and women of ability.

Twice a week clinic under Infant Welfare Association.

Daily Vacation Schools conducted for four weeks—5.

One of these was held at the Center and the other four in other sections of the city under the same supervision.

Enrolled more than 300.

Full time volunteer workers, (Colored)—20. Others of both races assisted for part time.

Total attendance at center averages more than them.

Total attendance at center averages more than a thousand per month.

## COMMENDABLE SHOWING IN CHEST DRIVE.

With approximately \$12,000 secured in pledges and cash from the colored citizens and organizations of Houston in the Community Chest campaign for 1926 organized charity, another contention of The Informer has been sustained, and our people have demonstrated that they are in hearty accord with all good community movements and are more than willing to do their part, if only given a chance.

For the last three years The Informer suggested that the chest trustees and directors organize soliciting teams among the colored citizenry of Houston and delegate them to solicit subscriptions from our people for the chest.

One of the 1925 divisional commanders, Chief of Police Tom C. Goodson, also concurred with The Informer's opinion, and asked permission to organize the colored citizens into a distinct and separate group of unit, with their own general chairman, captains and team members, same to be a part of his division and to report daily to him.

A conference was held with some of the leading spirits, white and colored, in the local inter-racial movement, and a call was issued for a general meeting of the colored citizens at the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce.

At this meeting it was definitely decided to organize the colored citizens into a working unit for the chest drive, and the pledges procured by the race captains and teams and the enthusiasm of the colored workers have been instrumental in placing our racial group in a different light before the white citizens of this community.

Heretofore our people were solicited by white workers and no record was kept of the colored subscribers as such (only in a few instances among industrial plants and business houses) with the result that some of the race's white friends contended that our people were contributing very little, if anything, to the annual chest drives.

Because of the peculiar situation in which our race is placed in the South, Houston not excepted, The Informer has held to the opinion that our people ought to be given an opportunity to show whether they are in line and harmony with the chest idea, and that the occasion should be afforded them to manifest the race's material and spiritual interest in this annual humanitarian effort.

In the recent drive, the first to be conducted here by colored workers among their own people, our people justified the faith The Informer had reposed in them and came through with their colors flying.

Welded almost overnight into a compact and well-functioning organization, composed of some of the best men and women in Houston, Texas, the South and the nation, the colored division worked like a smooth and well-oiled machine, with well-nigh perfect co-ordination, and evinced a spirit in their work that beggars description, despite two days of inclement weather and muddy streets.

The Community Chest represents the biggest and most stupendous single undertaking projected by the citizens of this municipality, and the part our people played in the drive last week and

the excellent showing made for and by our group, surpassed the most sanguine expectations of chest directors and colored leaders in the movement.

The Informer, dismissing from consideration the fact that its editor directed and led the colored forces, wishes to congratulate and commend the colored workers and colored citizens for their whole-hearted, unstinted and liberal support and their great generosity in said chest drive.

*Houston Informer*

The amount subscribed to the 1926 chest fund by the colored citizens of Houston smashes all previous records pledged to such efforts in any other city in America by our group, as far as The Informer has been able to ascertain; and refutes the arguments often advanced that our people will not respect and respond to leadership, will not co-operate and work in harness with other members of their race and will not shoulder responsibilities and contribute their part in movements that mean for the public weal and welfare.

If we can work as a unit in this humanitarian and charitable cause, it stands to reason that we can do likewise in matters and propositions that directly and vitally concern and affect us as a people, collectively.

With this fine start towards racial solidarity and group action, let us not lose ground and revert to our former centrifugal status; but having seen and participated in a practical demonstration of team-work, having obtained flattering results through co-operative effort and having secured for our race a higher appraisal by our collective efforts in the chest campaign, let us pursue such a centripetal policy in the future in matters purely racial and a new day will appear on the horizon for the colored citizens of this

Folks, if you are "from Missouri," try it and watch results. community.

Selah!

# THE COLORED UNITED CHARITIES CONTINUE CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS

## Cash And Pledges Continue To Come In Response To Appeal For Funds For 1925 Budget Fund.

After a little rest for the solicitors to enjoy the Christmas season, they have taken up the work again and are getting new pledges and collecting cash on pledges already subscribed. Wednesday, January 7, 1925, an enthusiastic meeting was held at the office 405 Queen St., where reports were received. A committee of ladies served light refreshments. These meetings will be held from time to time so as to keep in touch with the subscribers to the list of names. On account of the long list of names, only as many will be published each week as space will allow. Should any mistakes occur, call the Colored United Charities office. This week the names of the Berkley friends are published. Although not yet recovered from the fire they have cheerfully entered into the spirit of the campaign.

Miss Mabel Cross, \$1.00; Mr. Hamilton Jackson, \$1.00; Mrs. Rosa Scott, \$1.00; Mrs. Katie I. Woodley, \$1.00; Mrs. Gladys Scott, \$1.00; Mr. Reuben Scott, \$1.00; Mr. S. Williams, \$1.00; Prof. A. J. Sykes, \$1.00; Friend, \$1.00; Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Nottingham, \$2.00; Mrs. Melton, .25; Mrs. Mary Washington, .50; Mrs. Ethel White, .25; Mrs. Ida Hicks, .25; Miss Ardessa Riddick, .35; Friends, .76; Mr. L. S. Pendleton, .25; Mrs. A. M. Hocaday, .25; Mrs. Holladay, .25; Mr. Lee Leggett, .25; Mrs. Bettie Johnson, .50; Mrs. Maggie Reid, .25; Mr. W. B. Welch, .50; Mr. W. Moseley, .34; Mr. W. Boone, .34; Mr. J. Batchelor, .30; Mrs. I. Cooper, .25; Mr. J. Riddick, .25; Mrs. V. Riddick, cash, \$2.10; Mrs. Obrey, cash, \$4.19; St. Thomas A. M. E. Church, \$2.55; Mr. Hewett, \$1.00; Mr. Edwards, \$1.00; Mr. Jas. Compos, \$1.00; Miss Eleanor Walden, \$1.00; Mrs. A. Walden, .50; Mrs. Elizabeth Crute, .25; Mr. B. Hewett, .25; Mrs. Ardelia Hicks, .25; Rev.

Bowens, .25; Mrs. Kenny, .25; Mr. E. Moore, .25; Mrs. F. Jenkins, .25; Mrs. S. Johnson, .25; Mrs. Z. Simpson, .25; Mrs. Maggie Collins, .25; Mrs. Ada Burke, .25; Mrs. Lovie Northern, .25; Mrs. Ellis, cash, \$9.00; Mrs. Maria Williams, cash, \$3.31; Mrs. H. Berry, .25; Mrs. Sam Griffin, .25; Mr. Edgar Ellis, .25; Mr. Henry Smith, .25; Mrs. Carrie Jones, .50; Mrs. Eva Stith, .50; Mrs. Eva Kellogg, .25; Mr. G. W. Buffalo, .25; Mrs. Clara Simmons, \$1.00; Mrs. Jennie Simmons, .50; Mrs. Eva Floyd, .25; Mrs. Henry Rodgers, .25; Mr. W. R. Mapp, .50; Mrs. Quarles, .25; Rev. Stubbs, .25; Friends, cash, .60; Mrs. B. Whitehead, cash, \$6.10.

## INQUIRY REVEALS COMMUNITY CENTER IN STATE OF COMA

### Investigation To Determine What Community Service Is Rendered Or Contemplated Discloses Lack Of Interest.

### CHAIRMAN ADMITS HE WAS ADVISED TO RESIGN

After a careful and painstaking investigation by the Journal and Guide covering a period of three weeks in an effort to ascertain just what activities of a constructive nature are being carried on by the Norfolk Community Center, this newspaper, in a position to state definitely that white and colored citizens of the community—mostly white—are paying thru the Community Chest Fund the sum of \$143.33 a month, supplemented by donations from certain other sources to provide:

1. A building at a rental of \$60 per month, where the Center has its headquarters.
2. A part-time secretary at a salary of \$90 per month, who with his family lives in the

building.  
3. A janitor at a salary of \$25 a month.  
4. Incidental expenses such as fuel, light and gas.  
That the people of the community are getting in return for the said outlay nothing constructive in the way of the promotion of community welfare activities; no tangible benefits of a public nature such as might be expected of an organization purporting to foster social service.

### Chairman Advised to Resign

Although the Center is receiving its monthly check of \$143.33 for what appears to be a mythical community service, there is still a good deal of public criticism being directed toward the conduct of that institution. This dissatisfaction has reached a point where only recently a person high in the councils of the Community Chest Fund and having much to do with the colored work advised the resignation of the chairman of the board of directors of the Center, Dr. F. S. Coppage, according to a statement made to this paper by Dr. Coppage.

Following the presentation of a budget by its directors last fall calling for an allowance of \$4,000 from the Community Chest Fund for 1925, and which was accepted by the Fund's Committee, strong protest was immediately directed at the Center from those who felt that the interests of other worthy welfare organizations would be compelled to suffer in the event the Center was included in the drive for the amount asked. In fact, the published status of all the colored organizations permitted to participate in the Fund showed that the lion's share of anticipated collections had been allotted the Community Center. Following this sharp protest, which eventually ended in a storm of public disapproval which for a time seriously threatened the release by the Chest Fund of any money to the Community Center, a group of citizens met on December 23rd, to discuss ways and means to bring harmony out of chaos. At this meeting a co-ordinating committee was appointed whose purpose was to work out a plan for co-ordinating the colored welfare agencies. Upon investigation of the Community Center thru a sub-committee this co-ordinating committee recommended that the institution be reorganized and that its board of directors be increased

from 21 to 35 members, and that its program be stated and published, according to information given this newspaper. A list containing 21 names was submitted to the original board of directors, with a request that 14 of these be added to the board to bring its total membership up to 35. According to Dr. F. S. Coppage, chairman of the board, 15 of these names have been added, making the board as now constituted consist of 36 persons.

### Budget Scaled Down

The budget of \$4,000 originally presented by the Center was eventually scaled down to \$3,600 and finally boiled down to an allowance of \$1,720 by the Chest Fund. Opinion is being freely expressed

## INQUIRY REVEALS COMMUNITY CENTER IN STATE OF COMA

(Continued From Page One)  
that even this \$1,720 is non-productive of any real community benefits. Of the \$143.33 a month, \$90 goes to the secretary, P. McNeil Thompson, or at least the Center is obligated to him for that amount, although the records show he has received only \$55.00 on salary since the beginning of the year. However, there is at present owing him \$305 legally collectable salary. The secretary maintains his family in four rooms of the building for which he is the chairman of the board and authority for the statement that he was a renter. The amount of rental was not disclosed to the reporter, Mr. Thompson taking the position that the matter appeared to him to be of such a personal nature that he was not willing to commit himself except upon a formal request in writing answered by a written statement. This caution he said, he felt constrained to exercise for his own protection.

When asked as to how much time he was able to devote to the work of the Community Center, the question being prompted in view of the fact he is a teacher in the public school system, he stated that from 4:45 p. m., throughout the afternoon and night he is on the job. Questioned regarding the extra revenue that comes into

the Center through donations from organizations using the building for meetings, the secretary said it was used in the furtherance of the Center's program. He asserted that he keeps a record of this income and how it is expended.

## APPROVE THE BUDGETS FOR CHEST FUND

### Community Fund Committee Puts O. K. On Figures Presented by Budget Committee of Council.

### APPRECIATES FEELING OF UNITY IN CAMPAIGN

The budget committee of the Community Fund this week approved the budgets for the colored agencies made and presented some days ago by the Budget Committee of the Council of Social Agencies.

The budget as prepared by the Council and approved by the Community Fund committee is as follows.

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Boy's Club        | \$1,785.00 |
| Travelers' Aid    | 1,386.00   |
| V. A. A.          | 2,017.00   |
| United Charities  | 4,500.00   |
| Maternity Home    | 1,656.00   |
| Community Center, |            |
| Lambert's Point   | 500.00     |
| Lekies Home       | 400.00     |
| Community Center, |            |
| Princess Anne Rd. | 1,500.00   |

The Community Fund budget committee expressed itself in appreciative terms regarding the unity of feeling among the colored agencies, and the care which they had taken in preparing and studying their own budgets. It was felt that they were reasonable in the amounts asked and that the recommendations of the budget committee of the Council of Social Agencies were such as could best be accepted as a whole.

It is the understanding, as in former years, that the white people will agree to match dollar for dollar the amount raised by the colored campaign organization, and collected, up to one-half of the total of the goal of the colored campaign.

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It is the understanding, as in former years, that the white people will agree to match dollar for dollar the amount raised by the colored campaign organization, and collected, up to one-half of the total of the goal of the colored campaign.

## Discontinue the Community Center

One of the immediate problems confronting the Council of Colored Social Welfare Agencies, a newly formed organization whose purpose is to coordinate the interests of the agencies having to do with the conduct of charitable and uplift work among the colored population of the city, is the application of the acid-test to the Community Center. And here is a problem that should be approached with absolute candor, and with a determination to serve best the largest number. By no means should this questionable agency again be permitted to jeopardize the success of the Community Chest Fund campaign among the colored section, nor should its life be prolonged another year to dissipate funds sorely needed by more worthy welfare agencies. Frankly, there is only one way to avert this particular jeopardy and that is the complete suspension of the center. Any attempt at reorganization will prove only a palliative. It is a fact that the disharmonizing influence of this institution has become so acute, ramified and insidious that this newspaper cannot conceive of how it would even lend itself to a reorganization which would bring it in accord with the common interests of other welfare agencies and public sentiment, so as to permit its inclusion in the chest fund with a fair assurance of the successful outcome of the campaign in every particular. For several reasons, the most distinct of which are here pointed out, the Community Center is a menace to the chest fund and to the proper expansion of organizations already rendering valuable service to the community and should be discontinued:

First. In our peculiar local situation the center is a non-essential organization. At best it can only duplicate or parallel work being done by some other organization which has community backing and a well defined program. The prime object of community service, according to President Lee of the National Community Service, is not to rival, but to stimulate civic activities. Here the Norfolk institution is an utter failure. It does not stimulate and has no field for the stimulation of any civic undertakings that are not already active. If it were to function at all, it would be compelled to rival and thus bring about more overlapping and

friction.

Second. It cannot function successfully without a considerably larger budget than local conditions justify. This statement is borne out by the fact that it now has a budget of \$1,700, practically all of which is consumed in paying rent and a secretary who can only give a few hours in the afternoon and evening to the work. Its budget is relatively larger than that of any other colored organization participating in the chest fund, yet its service is the most negligible. The secretary undertakes to act in a dual capacity of secretary and welfare worker, yet he has demonstrated no fitness or capacity for the latter service. In view of this situation the amount of money the community is called upon to pay to the Community Center for overhead alone is disproportionate when compared with what other organizations are doing in the way of real physical relief and social uplift with less overhead and smaller budgets.

Third. The Community Center is a disharmonizing factor. It is not able to attract and hold the cooperation or approval of the ministers or leaders in religious work, and contrary to opinions held by its executives, it cannot hope to render any effective service without this cooperation.

Fourth. The institution stands before the community a luxury—a non-essential organization. The Young Women's Christian Association is housing girls, finding employment for them, keeping them out of demoralizing environments, giving them religious instruction and wholesome physical training. The Travelers' Aid Society is rendering an equally important service to women and girls. The United Charities is relieving, as far as its funds will permit, much actual physical suffering. The LeKies Old Folks Home is taking care of a limited number of destitute aged women. The Maternity Home, which operates in connection with the health clinic, can render a vastly important service if given assistance. The Boys' Club is one of the most needed movements that could be undertaken. The community as a whole will support these organizations, but it will not lend any tangible support to the Community Center and any attempt to have any of the above-named organizations to operate under supervision

of the center will simply result in more chaos. The institution cannot now win public support because it has clearly demonstrated that it is a public supercargo without definite accomplishment.

Fifth. The Center requires and is using funds sorely needed and that should be diverted to carry on the tangible work of other welfare organizations that stand within public favor, won thru their good intentions and evident results.

Sixth. The Community Center should be discontinued because if it is included in the chest fund drive for this year, or in any separate drive for funds for the colored organizations, conditions will develop which will operate to make the campaign a failure.

The Community Chest Fund deserves to succeed. It offers the most systematic and business-like method ever devised for supporting needed charities and welfare activities. There should be no temporizing with any influences or factors that may hold the slightest known possibility of jeopardizing that success. Any member organization whose accomplishments and intentions are not well defined in the direction of worthy service, to whose record none can point to as tangible results is purely an imposition on public generosity, and plainly menaces the chest fund movement. This menace should be got rid of and no longer be allowed to dissipate community funds. Public sentiment will sustain any action looking toward an early benediction for the Community Center.

## The Community Fund Goes Over The Top

Pledges to the colored division of the Norfolk Community Fund this year outstripped those made any year since the Fund was inaugurated in this city. This is not only a healthy indication of the seriousness with which the colored people have begun to view their obligations to charity, but is also a splendid augury of their capability to adapt themselves to the method of doing big things in a big way.

It is evident that those persons who were responsible for the bringing of Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, of Atlanta, Field Secretary of the National Urban League, here to direct

the campaign, reasoned wisely. Mr. Thomas, a trained expert in social welfare problems, a thorough student of human nature, as well as an efficient executive, put himself into the situation here with vim and determination, and won his spurs as a good mixer in a way that presaged success for his efforts. He left Norfolk with his list of friends, well-wishers, and those who will readily recommend him to other communities needing such services as his, greatly augmented.

And to the shining credit of the campaign committee, the majors, the workers and the public generally, it must be said that they cooperated splendidly to make the campaign a success. The community is grateful and indebted to them, especially to those loyal public-spirited men, women and young women, who hesitated in their routine duties, rolled up their sleeves and went from door to door to squirm out the pledges as energetically as if there were personal objectives to be gained. Certainly it is a brilliant augury for any community when so many of its young women can be coralled in the cause of charity as were seen working for the Community Fund.

The campaign went over the top by more than \$2,500. That indicated that the colored people of Norfolk "do care" and are willing to prove it. Our community is safe so long as an army of its people can be recruited in the cause of charity.

emphasized the need of a larger cemetery, well kept.

The committee scoring business topics urged the establishment of evening schools of a vocational character for people who are employed in the day time but who would be glad to avail themselves of additional school training. The social welfare committee suggested that the city authorities establish a playground for the colored youngsters in the community. The committee on citizenship urged the need of Americanization work and the more general observation of patriotic holidays.

That the West Virginia Clarion should be enlarged and strengthened was the thought of the committee on neighborliness. They urged the establishment of home craft clubs to submit exhibits for county and state fairs.

The need of thrift and of fostering intelligent buying was one recommendation made. A closer cooperation between all the elements and groups of the colored population was offered as one method of making a general improvement along all lines.

J. E. Banks, of Alderson, in charge of colored extension work for the state university, cooperated closely with the local committees during their work.

## COLORED PEOPLE SHOWED INTEREST

### Great Deal of Useful Information Brought Out in Their Part of Community Scoring Program.

One of the most interesting things about the scoring program carried on in Bluefield last week was the exceptional interest taken by the colored citizens of the community in a scoring process of their own problems. Those in charge of their section of the week's "inventory" estimated in the neighborhood of 500 people had participated in the several meetings and conferences held.

As was the case with the general committee which scored the city as a whole, the colored committees scored themselves on ten phases of community life. A great deal of useful information came to light, and much good will result because of the better understanding of some of the problems. The committees without exception were severe in their markings and sought out actual conditions rather than to secure a high score.

Each of the committees in arriving at their score made certain observations and recommendations with the view of bettering conditions and of raising the score when the survey is made again. Many of these recommendations will doubtless be adopted.

The committee on health urged a colored full-time public health nurse be retained, and made a number of other recommendations intended to promote health and sanitation.

The educational committee recommended the establishment of a standard senior high school with ample gymnasium and athletic facilities. It also urged adding some vocational subjects to the school curriculum.

The committee on appreciation of the beautiful asked for more public concerts, suggested the wider use of young people in church choirs, and